IJM 7: 15–68 (2012)
doi: 10.3897/ijm.7.3110
www.pensoft.net/journals/ijm

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A peer-reviewed open-access journal
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
Myriapodology

The centipedes (Chilopoda) of Corsica: catalogue of species with faunistic, zoogeographical and ecological remarks

Marzio Zapparoli[1], Etienne Iorio[2]

1 *Dipartimento per la Innovazione nei Sistemi Biologici, Agroalimentari e Forestali (DIBAF), Università degli Studi della Tuscia, Via San Camillo de Lellis, I-01100 Viterbo, Italy* **2** *Attaché au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) - DSE USM 602, 9 impasse Sarturan, 13005 Marseille, France*

Corresponding author: *Marzio Zapparoli* (zapparol@unitus.it)

Academic editor: *Pavel Stoev* | Received 21 March 2012 | Accepted 7 May 2012 | Published 5 June 2012

Citation: Zapparoli M, Iorio E (2012) The centipedes (Chilopoda) of Corsica: catalogue of species with faunistic, zoogeographical and ecological remarks. International Journal of Myriapodology 7: 15–68. doi: 10.3897/ijm.7.3110

Abstract

Published and unpublished data on the centipedes of Corsica (France) is summarised and critically reviewed in this paper. Thirty-three species are listed and discussed (1 Scutigeromorpha, 11 Lithobiomorpha, 4 Scolopendromorpha, 17 Geophilomorpha), one of which is new to the island: *Henia* (*Pseudochaetechelyne*) *brevis* (Silvestri, 1896). General geographical distribution, chorotype, exact localities and ecological notes (altitudinal range, habitats) are given for each species. Eight species are Corsican endemics. Taxonomic remarks are given for some species. General notes on the composition of the centipede fauna of Corsica and its zoogeographic affinities as well as remarks on the ecology of the species and their assemblages are also included.

Keywords

Scutigeromorpha, Lithobiomorpha, Scolopendromorpha, Geophilomorpha, taxonomy, distribution, zoogeographic analysis, ecology, catalogue, Corsica

Introduction

Corsica (42°21'–43°00'N, 8°30'–9°30'E) is the fourth largest island of the Mediterranean Sea, after Sicily, Sardinia and Cyprus. Compared with other myriapods (see for instance Rémy 1940a, 1940b) or with the centipedes of Sardinia (Zapparoli 2009, 2011), the centipedes of Corsica are still inadequately known.

Copyright *Marzio Zapparoli, Etienne Iorio.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 3.0 (CC-BY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Pocock (1894) was the first to publish a report on the centipedes of Corsica. In his paper he recorded only seven species: *Eupolybothrus nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837) (as *L. impressus* C.L. Koch, 1841), *Lithobius pilicornis* Newport, 1844 (as *L. doriae* Pocock, 1890), *Cryptops hortensis* (Donovan, 1810) (as authored by Leach, 1815), *C. trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902 (as *C. anomalans* Newport, 1844), *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846 (as *S. affinis* Newport, 1844), *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870) and *Henia vesuviana* (Newport, 1845) (sub *Chaetechelyne* Meinert, 1870). These were collected in Ajaccio, Bastia and Corte during the zoological exploration of the island organized by the British naturalist Robert Francis Scharff (Scharff 1894).

At the beginning of the 19th century the French zoologists Léger and Duboscq (1903) reported 26 taxa from the island, four of them described as new to science (two of these are still valid).

Subsequent contributions (Brölemann 1926, Verhoeff 1926) added few novelties to our knowledge of Corsican centipedes. The quite extensive paper of Verhoeff (1943) put on record the material collected by the French myriapodologist Paul Rémy in 1942.

Manfredi (1956) recorded the subterranean centipedes collected by Rémy during another short trip in the island in 1948. Finally, Iorio (2004a, 2009, 2010b) added new faunistic data alongside descriptions of two new cave-dwelling *Lithobius* species.

Iorio (2010b) and Iorio and Geoffroy (2008) have recently published illustrated keys for the identification of all Lithobiomorpha and Scolopendromorpha of France including Corsica; the key published by Brölemann (1930) for Geophilomorpha, updated by those in Bonato and Minelli (2008, 2011) for *Stenotaenia* and *Geophilus* of the *carpophagus* species-complex, is still useful although incomplete.

The aim of this paper is to summarise existing information on the distribution and ecology of the centipedes of Corsica. Thus it can be a source of information not only for taxonomists, biogeographers and ecologists but also for a larger number of people involved in the wildlife management, landscape planning, and environmental impact assessment. For further details on geography, geology, climate and present-day vegetation of the study area see for instance Reille et al. (1997) and Gamisans (1999).

Material and methods

The present catalogue is based on critically reviewed literature records and unpublished material. Species are listed according to the arrangement provided by Geoffroy and Iorio (2009) with the most recent nomenclatural updates (e.g., Minelli 2006, Zapparoli 2006, Bonato and Minelli 2008) also being taken into consideration.

The following information is provided for each species:

- scientific name, author and year of publication according to Minelli (2006);
- bibliographic references relevant to Corsican centipedes are listed chronologically/alphabetically, with the name of the species, author and year of descrip-

tion as originally quoted; uncertain records are quoted with a "?" and discussed under Remarks;

- literature records for the epigeic and cave localities are arranged separately according to the administrative provinces (Corse-du-Sud, 2A; Haute-Corse, 2B) and listed alphabetically; localities are spelled mainly according to those of the Michelin road map (2002); in order to give a more precise position for localities, details about toponyms are added in square brackets; generic citations from the Sardinia-Corsica geographic complex and Corsica are also included; each locality is followed by the corresponding bibliographic data (given as a number directly referring to the list of bibliographic references for the species) and, in order to give a first account on the ecological distribution of the species, assigned to the corresponding altitudinal belt of the present-day vegetation - in square brackets - according to the classification of Gamisans (1999) (see also Reille et al. 1997); for epigeic localities, the elevation above sea level, as well as information on vegetation or habitat, as originally quoted, is also given as available; for each cave; the elevation of the entrance according to Rémy (1950) is given when available;
- the material examined is listed in the same way as in the literature records: locality, vegetation type and/or habitat, elevation above sea level, date, number, age and sex of specimens, collector and repository are given for each record as available; collecting methods are also mentioned if known;
- general geographical distribution, mainly as a list of the countries or geopolitical units from where the species is known according to Zapparoli (2006, 2009) or critically derived from the literature (Minelli 2006) or from other updated checklists and reviews (e.g., Stoev and Geoffroy 2004, Bonato et al. 2005, Geoffroy and Iorio 2009, Kime and Iorio 2010, Spelda 2005, Zapparoli and Minelli 2005, 2006, Lindner 2007, Akkari et al. 2008, Andersson et al. 2008, Barber 2008, 2009, Berg et al. 2008);
- chorotype according to Zapparoli and Minelli (2005) based on the classification proposed by Vigna Taglianti et al. (1993, 1999);
- ecological notes as a synthesis of the published and unpublished available data on the altitudinal range and habitats it occurs in Corsica; for each habitat the number of sites where the species has been collected is given in parenthesis, a list of references where habitat data in Corsica has been published is also given and a classification of the species recorded in caves according to the classic trogloxene, sub-/eu-troglophilic and troglobitic categories (Balbiano d'Aramengo et al. 2004) is proposed;
- remarks including taxonomic notes, comments on uncertain records and descriptions of the material examined where relevant. In the descriptions of lithobiomorph specimens, the body length is measured from the anterior margin of the head shield to the posterior end of the intermediate tergite (adult specimens) or to the posterior end of the trunk (larvae).

Terminology for external anatomy follows that of Bonato et al. (2010).

Abbreviations

Repositories: CEI = E. Iorio collection, Marseille (France); CMZ = M. Zapparoli collection, Viterbo (Italy); NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria); NHMD = Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen; MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France).

Species identification: EI = E. Iorio, MZ = M. Zapparoli.

Collectors: AVT = A. Vigna Taglianti, EB = E. Bayon, EP & HE = Enghoff-Poulsen & H. Enghoff, JML = J.-M. Lemaire, JR = J. Raffaldi, KT = K. Thaler, LF = L. Fancello, MZ = M. Zapparoli, RA = R. Argano, VS = V. Sbordoni.

Literature records and material examined: ex/exx = specimen/specimens; imm. = immature/immatures; Is. = island/islands.

Other: VaC = anterior spine on the ventral side of the coxa of the leg; DpP = posterior spine on the dorsal side of the prefemur of the leg; lp = number of leg-bearing segments.

List of the species

Order Scutigeromorpha Pocock, 1895
Family Scutigeridae Gervais, 1837
***Scutigera* Lamarck, 1801**

1. *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Scutigera_coleoptrata

1) *Scutigera coleoptrata* L. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
2) *Scutigera coleoptrata* L. [sic]: Manfredi 1956: 294.
3) *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Minelli 1978: 155.
4) *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
5) *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Iorio and Geoffroy 2007a: 53.
6) *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 674.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (3). Corsica, garrigue (5). Corsica (1, 4, 6). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Giraglia Is. (4) [I]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Furiani], cave of Sulane, [240 m] (2) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Macinaggio, Route du Douanier, low maquis, 30 m: 9.IV.2004, MZ, 1 larva with 11 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. Europa: Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia (including Cherso Is.), Czech Republic, France (mainland, Corsica), Germany (southern), Greece (mainland, insular including Crete), Hungary (southern), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Por-

tugal (mainland), Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is.), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine (including Crimea); North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia; West Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Turkey; Central Asia: Turkmenistan. Introduced in central and northern Europe (British Is., Channel Is., mainland Denmark, north and central France, The Netherlands), Atlantic islands (Azores, Bermuda, Cape Verde, Canary, Madeira, Salvage, St. Helena); Austral Africa (Angola, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe); North (Canada, USA), Central (Mexico) and South (Argentina, Uruguay) America; South-east Asia (Taiwan, Vietnam) (Stoev and Geoffroy 2004, Andersson et al. 2008).

Chorotype. Centralasiatic-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 30–240 m; recorded only from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt, in low maquis (1 site) and garrigue (1 site). Also in caves (1 site; subtroglophilic species). See Manfredi (1956), Rémy (1950).

Remarks. To this species must be referred the generic quotation of "Scutigère" published in Rémy (1950: 9) from the cave of Sulane (collection date 1948) later published by Manfredi (1956).

Order Lithobiomorpha Pocock, 1895
Family Lithobiidae Newport, 1844
Eupolybothrus Verhoeff, 1907
Subgenus *Allopolybothrus* Verhoeff, 1907

2. *Eupolybothrus* (*Allopolybothrus*) *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Eupolybothrus_nudicornis

1) [*Lithobius*] *impressus* Koch: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Lithobius impressus* C.K. (= *nudicornis* Gervais?): Léger and Duboscq 1903: 308.
3) *Lithobius impressus corsicus* Léger & Duboscq 1903: 308, 316, fig. 1 (sub *Lithobius* (*Polybothrus*) *impressus corsicus*).
4) *Polybothrus impressus* Koch: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
5) *Polybothrus impressus corsicus* Lég. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
6) *Lithobius impressus*: Brölemann 1926: 232.
7) *Bothropolys impressus corsicus* Léger et Duboscq: Jeannel 1926: 191.
8) *Polybothrus impressus* Koch: Verhoeff 1926: 271.
9) *Bothropolys elongatus*, subsp. *corsicus* (Legér et Duboscq, 1903): Brölemann 1930: 249, fig. 390.
10) *Polybothrus elongatus corsicus* Lég. and Dub.: Verhoeff 1943: 18.
11) *Bothropolys* sp.: Manfredi 1956: 292.
12) *Eupolybothrus* (*Allopolybothrus*) *elongatus* (Newport, 1849): Minelli 1978: 153.

13) *Bothropolys e.*[*longatus*] *corsicus* (Léger et Duboscq, 1903): Demange 1981: 248.
14) *Eu.*[*polybothrus*] *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837): Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
15) *Eupolybothrus nudicornis corsicus* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Iorio 2004a: 32.
16) *Eupolybothrus* (*Allopolybothrus*) *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 674.
17) *Eupolybothrus* (*Allopolybothrus*) *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837): Iorio 2010b: 41, 93, 95, fig. 130.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (12). Corsica (4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Aidone [= Aitone], 1050 m (10) [II]. Ajaccio (3, loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Polybothrus*) *impressus corsicus* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [I]. Bonifacio (17) [I]. Ocana, canton d'Ajaccio (17) [I]. Villanova, canton d'Ajaccio (17) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse (3, loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Polybothrus*) *impressus corsicus* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [I]. Casanova, Saint Pierre de Venaco (17) [I]. Corte (1, 3, loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Polybothrus*) *impressus corsicus* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [I]. Corte, Lac de Melo, 1711 m, hygrophilous meadow around the lake (15) [IV]. Haute-Asco, near Mount Cinto, ca 1700 m, hygrophilous meadow (15) [IV]. Valdoniella [= Valdu Niellu] (10) [III]. Vizzavona (2, 8) [III]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Lano], cave e' Cherpinede, [800 m] (11) [II].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, falls of Aitone, *Pinus laricio* wood, 900 m: 17.IV.2004, MZ, 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Evisa, falls of Aitone, 1000 m: 3.VIII.1997, MZ, 4 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Porto, between Col de la Croix and Plage de Tuara, low maquis, 200–250 m: 14.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Propriano, St. Maria Sichè, [500 m]: 3.I.2007, LF, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Zonza, surroundings: 13.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♀ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Asco River valley, 1000 m: 6.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♂ imm., 4 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 1080 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 2 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Macinaggio, Route du Douanier, low maquis, 30 m: 9.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Nebbio, Col Verzu, maquis, 300 m: 12.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ imm., 1 imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1600 m: 2.IV.1991, RA, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

General distribution. Europe: France (mainland, Corsica), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Malta, Spain; North Africa: Algeria (north), Libya (north–west), Morocco (north–east), Tunisia (north, central) (Stoev et al. 2010).

Chorotype. W-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 30–1700 m; a species recorded from localities in all the vegetation belts, from the Mesomediterranean to the Subalpine and Oromediterranean, in a wide range of habitats, in *Pinus laricio* woods (2 sites), *Fagus sylvatica* woods (1 site), *Quercus ilex* woods (1 site), maquis (2 sites), low maquis (1 site), montane hygrophilous meadows (2 sites); also in caves (1 site; trogloxene species). See Rémy (1950), Manfredi (1956), Iorio (2004a).

Remarks. This is the only species of the genus present in the study area. Records from Corsica published under *Eupolybothrus impressus* (C.L. Koch, 1841) by Pocock (1894), Léger and Duboscq (1903), Verhoeff (1925a, 1926) and Brölemann (1926), or under *E. elongatus* (Newport in Lucas, 1849) by Minelli (1978) (also in *Lithobius*, in *Bothropolys* Wood, 1862 or in *Polybothrus* Latzel, 1880), are referred to this species according to Stoev et al. (2010).

E. nudicornis corsicus (Léger & Duboscq, 1903) is currently considered a junior synonym of *E. n. nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837) because, apparently, no distinctive morphological charactes are recognizable between the two forms (e.g., Jeekel 1967, Iorio 2008). Although the hooked spine on male prefemur 14 (DpP) presumed as distinctive of *E. n. corsicus* has been observed in almost all the mature and intact male specimens examined here (5 ♂♂, Col de Vergiu, 1150 m; 2 ♂♂ Evisa, falls of Aitone, 900 m), specimens with 14 DpP normal (1 ♂) or asymmethric (hooked on one side, normal on the other side: 2 ♂♂) have been also found in one locality (Evisa, falls of Aitone, 900 m). Molecular studies are currently in progress to clarify previous taxonomic interpretations and to detect cryptic diversity in the *E. nudicornis* group of species. Preliminary results show that Sicilian and Sardinian populations are well separated from the remainder of the species hitherto referred to as *E. nudicornis* with genetic distances similar to those exhibited among distinct species in the genus (Stoev et al. 2010, Porco et al. 2011).

The generic record of a single immature specimen from the cave of Cherpinede, probably belonging to *B. elongatus corsicus* according to Manfredi (1956), is also referred to this species. To this material in part refers the generic quotation of "Chilopodes" published in Rémy (1950: 27) from the same cave (collection date 1948).

The subgeneric assignment is according to Jeekel (1967), but see Stoev et al. (2010).

Lithobius Leach, 1814
Subgenus *Lithobius* Leach, 1814

3. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *aidonensis* Verhoeff, 1943
http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_aidonensis

1) *Lithobius aidonensis* Verhoeff 1943: 16, fig. 22.
2) *Lithobius aidonensis valdoniellensis* Verhoeff 1943: 16.
3) ? *Lithobius aidonensis* Verh.: Manfredi 1956: 292.
4) *L.*[*ithobius*] *aidoniensis* Verhoeff, 1943: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
5) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *aidonensis* Verhoeff 1943: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.
6) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *aidonensis* Verhoeff 1943: Iorio 2010b: 22, 73, fig. 95.

Literature records. General. Corsica (4, 5, 6). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Aidone [= Aitone], near, 1050–1070 m, "in wald" (1, loc. typ. of *Lithobius aidonensis* Verhoeff, 1943) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Lento, Tralimonti (6) [I]. Olmi-Cappella (6) [II]. Valdoniella [= Valdu Niellu], near Aidone [= Aitone], 1050 m (2, loc. typ. of *Lithobius*

aidonensis valdoniellensis Verhoeff, 1943) [II]. Cave. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Cargèse, cave Manuel-Ange (6) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Castiglione, cave Labarecco (6) [I]. Lano, cave e' Cherpinede, [800 m] (3, 6) [II].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Olmi-Cappella, near the cemetery: 20.XI.2010, JR-JML, 2 ♂♂ EI det. (CEI) [II].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic, W-Mediterranean affinities (?).

Ecological notes. 1050–1070 m; recorded only from localities of the Mesomediterranean and Supramediterranean belts. Epigeic, one record from a forest habitat (1 site); also in caves (3 sites; trogloxene species). See Verhoeff (1943), Rémy (1950), Iorio (2010b).

Remarks. Manfredi (1956) doubtfully assigned to this species a female from the cave of Cherpinede (Lano). To this material in part refers the generic quotation of "Chilopodes" published in Rémy (1950: 27) from the same locality (collection date 1948).

The identity of *L. aidonensis valdoniellensis* with *L. aidonensis*, first suggested by Minelli (2006) was formalized by Iorio (2010b).

4. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_blanchardi

1) *Lithobius acuminatus* Bröl.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
2) ? *Lithobius dentatus* C. K.?: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
3) *Lithobius Blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq 1903: 310, 317 (sub *Lithobius* (*Archilithobius*) *Blanchardi*).
4) ? *Lithobius calcaratus* C.K.?: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 310.
5) *Lithobius acuminatus* Bröl.: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
6) *Lithobius blanchardi* Lég. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
7) ? *Lithobius calcaratus* Koch: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
8) ? *Lithobius dentatus* Koch: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
9) *Lithobius acuminatus*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
10) *Lithobius Blanchardi*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
11) *Lithobius acuminatus* Brolemann [sic], 1892: Brölemann 1930: 288, figs 430–431.
12) *Lithobius Blanchardi* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Brölemann 1930: 300.
13) *Lithobius acuminatus cassinensis* Verh.: Verhoeff 1943: 18.
14) *Lithobius acuminatus* Bröl.: Attems 1949: 112.
15) ? *Lithobius dentatus* C. Koch [sic]: Attems 1949: 114.
16) ? *Lithobius calcaratus* C. Koch [sic]: Attems 1949: 116.
17) *Lithobius tricuspis* Mein.: Manfredi 1956: 292.
18) ? *L.*[*ithobius*] *calcaratus* C.L. Koch, 1844: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
19) *L.*[*ithobius*] *cassinensis* Verhoeff, 1925: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
20) *L.*[*ithobius*] *tricuspis* Meinert, 1872: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
21) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.

22) ? *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *calcaratus* C. L. Koch, 1844: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.
23) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *cassinensis* Verhoeff, 1925: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.
24) ? *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *dentatus* C. L. Koch, 1844: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 676.
25) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *tricuspis* Meinert, 1872: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 679.
26) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Iorio 2010b: 23, 41, 74, fig. 96.
27) ? *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *dentatus* C. L. Koch, 1844: Iorio 2010b: 42.

Literature records. General. Corsica (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio (3, 26, loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Archilithobius*) *blanchardi* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [I]. Villanova (26) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Casanova, Saint Pierre de Venaco (26) [I]. Corte (26) [I]. Mount Renoso (26) [IV]. Olmi-Cappella (26) [II]. Patrimonio (26) [I]. Vizzavona (1, 2, 4, 13) [III]. Cave. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - [Conca], cave Tavonu [Tavono in Rémy 1950] de Nuaia N. 1, [60 m] (17) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Castiglione], cave of Sabara, [600 m] (17) [I]. [Moltifao], cave of Pietralbello, [240 m] (17) [I]. [Omessa], cave Cabanuli, [435 m] (17) [I]. [Solaro], cave i Paladini, [250 m ca] (17) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Col de Bavella, NE slope, 1100 m: 14.VII.1982, AVT, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Evisa, falls of Aitone, 1000 m: 3.VIII.1997, MZ, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Evisa, *Castanea sativa* wood above the village, 850 m: 13.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Ota, near, 350 m: 1.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♀ subadult MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Zonza, surroundings: 13.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♂ without VaC 15th MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Asco River valley, 1000 m: 6.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ subadult MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 1080 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 2 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Between L'lle Rousse and Corbara, 42° 37'08"N, 8°56'30"E, EP & HE, 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 ♀ subadult MZ det. (NHMD) [I]. Mount Cinto, NW slope, 1700–1900 m: 29.VII.1982, AVT, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (2+2 gonopodal spurs), 2 ♀♀ subadult (1+1-2+2 gonopodal spurs) MZ det. (CMZ) [IV]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Caporalino, cave of Monte A Supietra: 2010, JR-JML, 1 ♀ EI det. (CEI) [I]. Castiglione, cave of A Leccia Torta, [670 m]: 2010, JR-JML, 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ EI det. (CEI) [I].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009); because of the synonymy of *L. cassinensis* with *L. blanchardi* (see Geoffroy and Iorio 2009) also in Italy and possibly in the south-east of France.

Chorotype. W-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 350–1100 m, altitudinal range probably wider; recorded from localities in all the vegetation belts of Corsica, especially the Mesomediterranean, apart from the Alpine belt. The few habitat records for this species are from forest locations (*Pinus laricio*, 1 site; *Castanea sativa*, 1 site); also in caves (5 sites; trogloxene species). See Rémy (1950), Manfredi (1956).

Remarks. Léger and Duboscq (1903: 309) recorded from Vizzavona (as *Lithobius dentatus*) a female 10 mm long and with 43 antennal articles and a female (as *L. calcaratus* C. L. Koch, 1844) 11 mm long with 49 antennal articles. Although no further comments were provided the authors considered both records uncertain marking

them with a question mark. These records were later uncritically repeated by Verhoeff (1925b), Attems (1949) and Foddai et al. (1996). As there is no further evidence for the occurence of these two species in Corsica most modern authors (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009, Iorio 2010b) consider their presence on the island uncertain, at least in the case of *L. dentatus*. Both specimens studied by Léger and Duboscq (1903: 309) probably belong to *L. blanchardi* and are here, although tentatively, assigned to this species on the assumption that they are conspecific with the probably immature single unsexed specimen 6.5 mm long, with 39 antennal articles and 8 ocelli, described by Léger and Duboscq (1903: 309) as *L. acuminatus* Brölemann, 1892 and the single male 10 mm long and with 44 antennal articles described by Verhoeff (1943) from the same locality, Vizzavona, as *Lithobius acuminatus cassinensis* Verhoeff, 1925 are here referred to *L. blanchardi* according to Iorio (2010b).

The supposed presence of *Lithobius tricuspis* Meinert, 1872 in the Sardinia-Corsica complex has been already discussed by Zapparoli (2009). In his view all records of this species from Sardinia must be assigned to *L. turritanus* Fanzago, 1881, a species belonging to a group including a number of closely related species distributed in the Western Mediterranean area, such as *L. acuminatus*, *L. blanchardi* and *L. trinacrius* Verhoeff, 1925, whose identities deserve further investigation. The cave records of *L. tricuspis* recorded by Manfredi (1956) from Corsica are here assigned to *L. blanchardi*. These records are the same as those quoted as "Chilopodes" or "Lithobiides" in Rémy (1950: 27, 28, 33, 34).

5. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943
http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_brandensis

1) *Lithobius brandensis* Verhoeff 1943: 16, figs 20, 21.
2) *Lithobius brandensis* Verhoeff 1943: Rémy 1950: 7.
3) *Lithobius brandensis* Verh.: Manfredi 1956: 293.
4) *L.*[*ithobius*] *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
5) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.
6) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943: Iorio 2010b: 41, 56, 74.

Literature records. General. Corsica (4, 5, 6). Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** [Brando], cave of Brando, 90 m [88 m in Rémy 1950] (1, 2, loc. typ. of *Lithobius brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943) [I]. [Furiani], cave of Sulane, [240 m] (3) [I]. [Lano], cave e' Cherpinede, [800 m] (3) [II].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic, uncertain affinities.

Ecological notes. 90–240 m; only in caves (3 sites; eutroglophilic species?). See Verhoeff (1943), Rémy (1950), Manfredi (1956).

Remarks. To this species in part refers the generic quotation of "Chilopodes" published in Rémy (1950: 6, 7, 27) from the cave of Brando (collection date 1942)

previously published by Verhoeff (1943), as well as those from the cave of Sulane and, partly, from the cave of Cherpinede (both collected in 1948), both later published by Manfredi (1956).

6. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_castaneus

1) *Lithobius castaneus* Newport: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
2) *Lithobius castaneus* Newp.: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
3) *L.*[*ithobius*] *castaneus*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
4) *Lithobius castaneus* Newp.: Verhoeff 1926: 271.
5) *Lithobius castaneus* Newport, 1844: Brölemann 1930: 311, figs 439–441.
6) *Lithobius castaneus remyi* Verhoeff 1943: 15, fig. 19.
7) *Lithobius castaneus* Newp.: Attems 1949: 114.
8) *Lithobius castaneus remyi* Verh.: Manfredi 1956: 292.
9) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844: Minelli 1978: 154.
10) *Lithobius castaneus* Newport, 1844: Demange 1981: 256.
11) *L.*[*ithobius*] *castaneus* Newport, 1844: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
12) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 675.
13) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844: Iorio 2010b: 42, 75, 95, fig. 61.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (9). Corsica (2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Bastelica, Val d'Ese, 1671 m, *Fagus sylvatica* (13) [III]. Between Bastelica and Mount Renoso, 1200 m, *Quercetum* (13) [II]. Piana, Aitone forest (4) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Corte (1) [I]. Valdoniella [= Valdu Niellu], 1000–1100 m (6, loc. typ. of *Lithobius castaneus remyi* Verhoeff, 1943) [III]. Vivario, 600 m (13) [I]. Vizzavona (1) [III]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Castiglione], cave of [A] Leccia Torta, [670 m] (8) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, falls of Aitone, *Pinus laricio* wood, 900 m: 17.IV.2004, MZ, 2 ♂♂, 1 imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Evisa, falls of Aitone, 1000 m: 3.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Asco River valley, 1000 m: 6.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♀ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 950–1000 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 6 ♂♂, 5 ♂♂ imm., 2 ♀♀, 3 ♀♀ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Mount Rotondo, NW slope, Vallone loc. Rinoso, 1800–2200 m: 26.VII.1982, AVT, 2 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [IV]. Olmi-Cappella, near the cemetery: 20.XI.2010, JR-JML, 1 ♂ EI det. (CEI) [II]. Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1600 m: 2.IV.1991, RA, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Vizzavona: VII.1915, EB, 9 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Castiglione, cave of A Leccia Torta, [670 m]: 2010, JR-JML, 1 ♂ EI det. (CEI) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Austria (south), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, France (Pyrenees, Alpes Maritimes, Corsica), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Malta, Portugal (mainland), Serbia, Slovenia, Spain (mainland); records from Bulgaria require confirmation; North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; Central America: Guatemala (introduced, established?).

Chorotype. S-European.

Ecological notes. 600–2200 m, inferior altitudinal limit probably lower; woodland species recorded from localities in all vegetation belts except the Alpine, in *Pinus laricio* woods (2 sites), *Fagus sylvatica* woods (2 sites) and in *Quercus* woods (1 site); also in caves (1 record). See Rémy (1950), Manfredi (1956), Iorio (2010b).

Remarks. To this species refers the generic quotation of "Chilopodes" published in Rémy (1950: 26) from the cave of A Leccia Torta (collection date 1948) later published as *Lithobius castaneus remyi* by Manfredi (1956).

7. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *cherpinedensis* Iorio, 2010

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_cherpinedensis

1) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *cherpinedensis* Iorio 2010b: 30, 42, 75, figs 25, 54, 85.

Literature records. General. Corsica (1). Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Lano, cave e' Cherpinede, [800 m], loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *cherpinedensis* Iorio, 2010 (1) [II].

General distribution. Corsica.

Chorotype. Corsican endemic; W-European affinities.

Ecological notes. 800 m; troglobitic species found only in the type locality (Iorio 2010b).

Remarks. This is the only true troglobitic centipede so far known in Corsica. Its relatioships with the western European cave *Lithobius* species especially *L.* (*L.*) *anophtalmus* Matic, 1957 from northern Spain (Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya provinces) has been discussed by Iorio (2010b).

8. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_lapidicola

1) *Lithobius borealis* Mein.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
2) *Lithobius pusillus* Latzel?: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 310.
3) *Lithobius borealis* Mein. (?): Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
4) *Lithobius pusillus* Latz.: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
5) *Lithobius pusillus* Latzel, 1880: Brölemann 1930: 294.
6) *Lithobius borealis* Mein.: Attems 1949: 113.
7) *Lithobius borealis* Mein.: Manfredi 1956: 292.
8) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *pusillus* Latzel, 1880: Minelli 1978: 154.

Figure 1. *Lithobius cherpinedensis* Iorio, 2010: female holotype, Lano, cave of Cherpinede, 20.XI.1967, leg. P. Beron (see Iorio 2010), head and first leg-bearing segments, lateral view. Note the absence of ocelli; the Tömösváry's organ, although of large size, is very weakly chitinized and invisible in the picture.

9) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *borealis* Meinert, 1872: Minelli 1978: 154.
10) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Minelli 1978: 154.
11) *Lithobius pusillus* Latzel, 1880: Demange 1981: 253.
12) *L.*[*ithobius*] *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
13) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Iorio 2004a: 32.
14) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Iorio 2008: 140.
15) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 677.
16) *Lithobius* (*LIthobius*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872: Iorio 2010b: 42, 78.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (8, 9, 10). Corsica (3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Bastelica, *Castanetum* (16) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** (13) - Casamozza (16) [I]. Corte (1) [I]. Corte, Lac de Melo, 1711 m, hygrophilous meadow around the lake (13) [IV]. Haute-Asco, near Mount Cinto, ca 1700 m, hygrophilous meadow (13) [IV]. Vizzavona (1, 2) [III]. Vizzavona, Col de Vizzavona (16) [III]. Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Brando], cave of Brando [88 m] (7) [I]. Sisco, cave of Sisco [sea level] (7, 16) [I]. [Sorio], cave of Gudrone, [420 m ca] (7) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, falls of Aitone, *Pinus laricio* wood: 13.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Porto, between Col de la Croix and Plage de Tuara, low maquis, 200–250 m: 14.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ imm. MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Zonza, surroundings: 13.VIII.1997, MZ, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 ♀ imm. MZ

det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Asco River valley, 1000 m: 6.VIII.1997, MZ, 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 12 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 1080 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Mount Renoso, 2300 m: [no date], PB, 1 ♂ EI det. (MNHN) [V].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Denmark (mainland), France (mainland, Corsica), Germany, Great Britain, Greece (mainland, Ionian Is.), Hungary, Ireland, Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (mainland, Canary Is.), Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ukraine.

Chorotype. Centraleuropean.

Ecological notes. 200–2300 m, inferior altidudinal limit probably lower; euriecious species, recorded from localities in all vegetation belts, in *Pinus laricio* woods (2 sites), in montane hygrophilous meadows (2 sites), in *Castanetum* (1 site), in *Quercus ilex* woods (1 site), in low maquis (1 site); also in caves (3 sites; trogloxene species). See Rémy (1950), Manfredi (1956), Iorio (2009, 2010b).

Remarks. The cave records of *L. borealis* published by Manfredi (1956) from the caves of Brando, Sisco and Gudrone, are tentatively referred to this species. These records belong to the material generically quoted as "Chilopodes", "Lithobiides" (collection date 1948) by Rémy (1950: 4, 5, 6, 11). The uncertain record of *L. pusillus* Latzel, 1880 published by Léger and Duboscq (1903) is also tentatively assigned to this species (see also Demange 1981).

9. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *nodulipes* Latzel, 1880

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_nodulipes

1) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *nodulipes* Latzel, 1880: Iorio 2010b: 36, 43, 80, fig. 101.

Literature records. General. Corsica (1). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Nonza (1) [I]. Omessa, 800 m (1) [I]. Pietracorbara (1) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy (mainland), Liechtenstein?, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland (Matic 1966, Würmli 1972, Eason 1982, Kos 1992, Stoev 1997, Tajovský 2001, Dányi 2005, Tuf and Laška 2005, Zapparoli and Minelli 2005, Negrea 2006, Purger et al. 2007).

Chorotype. Centraleuropean.

Ecological notes. Only one record, from 800 m above sea level; recorded only from localities of the Mesomediterranean belt.

Remarks. The Corsican specimens of *L. nodulipes* recently found by Iorio (2010b) are identical with the typical form in all major taxonomic characters but show some

slight differences in the shape of the triangular projections of tergites 9, 11 and 13 and in plectrotaxy (see Iorio 2010b: 36). At present it is difficult to determine whether these differences are constant or intraspecifically variable. It is also suggested that the poorly known *L. brandensis* might be conspecific with *L. nodulipes* or to another species from the same morphological group. Since only the female of *L. brandensis* has hitherto been known, this question cannot be resolved here.

10. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *pilicornis* Newport, 1844

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_pilicornis

1) *Lithobius doriae* Pock. [sic]: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Lithobius pilicornis hexodus* Bröl.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
3) *Lithobius hexodus* Bröl.: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
4) *Lithobius pilicornis*: Brölemann 1926: 232.
5) *Lithobius doriae uccianensis* Verhoeff 1943: 15.
6) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *doriae* (Pocock, 1890): Minelli 1978: 154.
7) *L.*[*ithobius*] *pilicornis* Newport, 1844: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
8) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *pilicornis* Newport, 1844: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 678.
9) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *pilicornis* Newport, 1844: Iorio 2010b: 43, 81, 98, figs 81, 82, 83.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (6). Corsica (3, 4, 7, 8, 9). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Ajaccio (1, 2) [I]. Bastelica, above of Petite Scaldasole (9) [III]. Bastelica, Val d'Ese, 1671 m, *Fagus sylvatica* (9) [III]. Between Bastelica and Mount Renoso, 1200 m, *Quercetum* (9) [II]. Ucciani (5, loc. typ. of *Lithobius doriae uccianensis* Verhoeff, 1943) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Folleli, Faille d'Emerini [Mt] (9) [III]. Vizzavona (2) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Col de Bavella, NE slope, 1100 m: 14.VII.1982, AVT, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Col de Forét de l'Ospedale, 950 m: 14.VII.1982, AVT, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Zonza, surroundings: 13.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♂ MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1100 m: 2.VI.1982, VS, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [III]; ibidem, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1600 m: 2.IV.1991, RA, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

General distribution. Europe: France (mainland, Corsica), Great Britain (including Channel Is.), Italy (northern regions, Sardinia), Portugal (mainland, Azores, Madeira), Spain (mainland, Canary Is.), The Netherlands; North Africa: Morocco; introduced in Ireland, Nicobare Is. (India) and Sao Tomé (Gulf of Guinea).

Chorotype. W-European.

Ecological notes. 950–1671 m, altitudinal range probably wider; montane and submontane species, recorded from localities in the Supramediterranean and Montane belts; the old record from Ajaccio by Pocock (1894) is questionable as the locality is outside the usual altitudinal range of the species; mostly in *Fagus sylvatica* woods (3 sites) but also in *Quercus* woods (1 site). See Iorio (2010b).

11. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_raffaldii

1) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *raffaldii* Iorio 2009: 114, figs 1–5.
2) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 679.
3) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009: Iorio 2010b: 19, 28, 43, 82, figs 7, 20, 21, 65, 66, 68, 106.

Literature records. General. Corsica (2, 3). Cave. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Cagnano, cave d'i Mori (3) [I]. Caporalino, cave of Monte A Supietra (1, 3, loc. typ. of *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009) [I].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic, W-European affinities.

Ecological notes. Elevation range unknown; only found in caves (2 sites; eutroglophilic species). See Iorio (2009, 2010b).

Remarks. Although not completely adapted to the subterranean environment with its fairly numerous ocelli, the only two records so far known of *L. raffaldii* are from caves. This species is characterized by the presence of very long and highly segmented antennae, and very long legs, in particular legs 14 and 15 (Iorio 2009, 2010b). These features have never been observed in epigeic Lithobiidae but are frequently found in troglophilous and troglobitic species. *L. raffaldii* seems to be quite distant from its closest epigeic congener which suggests that it very likely inhabits the deeper soil layers and rock crevices and very rarely goes outside hypogean habitats. Its morphological relatioships with the W-European *L.* (*L.*) *variegatus* Leach, 1814 have been discussed in Iorio (2009).

Subgenus *Sigibius* Chamberlin, 1913

12. *Lithobius* (*Sigibius*) *remyi* Verhoeff, 1943

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_remyi

1) *Monotarsobius remyi* Verhoeff 1943: 14, fig. 18.

Literature records. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Erbalunga (1, loc. typ. of *Monotarsobius remyi* Verhoeff, 1943) [I].

General distribution. Corsica.

Chorotype. Corsican endemic, uncertain affinities.

Ecological notes. Elevation range unknown; epigeic species. No records on habitat preferences, the type locality falls however within the Mesomediterranean belt.

Remarks. The identity of this species has not been reviewed since its description. The species is known only from its type material and inexplicably it has been overlooked in the contemporary check-list of the centipedes of Corsica (Foddai et al. 1996)

and France (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009, Iorio 2010b). Its status remain uncertain because the only known specimen, upon which the original species description is based, is an immature male.

Order Scolopendromorpha Pocock, 1895
Family Cryptopidae Kohlrausch, 1881
***Cryptops* Leach, 1815**
Subgenus *Cryptops* Leach, 1815

13. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *anomalans* Newport, 1844
http://species-id.net/wiki/Cryptops_anomalans

1) *Cryptops anomalans* Newp.: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Cryptops anomolans* [sic] *lusitanus* Verh.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 310.
3) *Cryptops punctatus lusitanus* Verh.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
4) *Cryptops anomalans* Newport, 1844: Minelli 1978: 156 [pars].
5) *Cryptops anomalans* Newport, 1844: Iorio and Geoffroy 2008: 82.
6) *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *anomalans* Newport, 1844: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 681.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (3, 4, 6). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** (5) - Bastia (1, 2) [I]. Vizzavona (2) [III].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, European Turkey, France (including Corsica?), Germany, mainland and insular Greece (incl. Crete), Hungary, Italy, Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro, Romania, S. Ukraine (incl. Crimea), Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands; introduced in Britain and, probably, North America. Different authors have recorded *C. anomalans* from Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia (North Africa) (cf. Brölemann, 1921: 104, 1932: 49 as *C. Savignyi* Leach, 1817); records from Tunisia are very probably due to misidentification and refer to *C. trisulcatus* (Akkari et al. 2008: 97); records from other countries need to be reassessed.

Chorotype. S-European.

Ecological notes. No records.

Remarks. The older records of *Cryptops anomalans* and *C. a. lusitanus* Verhoeff, 1896 from Corsica by Pocock (1894) and Léger and Duboscq (1903) respectively, the latter subsequently recorded as *C. punctatus lusitanus* by Verhoeff (1925a), are uncertain. One of us (MZ) belives they are based on misidentified specimens of *C. trisulcatus*, a species that had not been described at the time (see also Akkari et al. 2008: 97). Although Pocock (1894) did not describe his material morphologically, the sparse information given by Léger and Duboscq (body length 26 mm, last pair of legs with tibial and tarsal saw of 12 and 5 teeth respectively) corresponds well with the description of *C. trisulcatus* (cf. Brölemann 1930: 211) although *C. anomalans* also has

a similar pattern (Iorio and Geoffroy 2008). With no current records available from the study area, the presence of *C. anomalans* in Corsica still needs verification.

The citation of Corse-du-Sud, published in Iorio and Geoffroy (2008: 82) is erroneous and is herewith deleted from the list.

14. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *hortensis* (Donovan, 1810)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Cryptops_hortensis

1) *Cryptops hortensis* Leach: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Cryptops hortensis* Leach: Verhoeff 1943: 13.
3) ? *Cryptops hortensis* Leach, 1815: Minelli 1978: 156 [pars].
4) *Cryptops hortensis* Leach, 1815: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
5) *Cryptops hortensis*: Iorio and Geoffroy 2007b: 32, fig. 2.
6) *Cryptops hortensis* (Donovan, 1810): Iorio and Geoffroy 2008: 83, figs 2a, 3a, 5c.
7) *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *hortensis* (Donovan, 1810): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 681.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (3). Corsica (4, 7). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** (6) - Bastia (1, 2, 5) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 2 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Ghisoni, Inzecca, collector unknown, 1 ex EI det. (MNHN) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark (mainland), Finland, France (mainland, Corsica), Germany, Great Britain, Greece (mainland, insular including Crete), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal (mainland, Azores, Madeira), Romania, Russia (European), Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (mainland, Canary Is.), Switzerland, Sweden, The Netherlands, Ukraine; North Africa: Morocco; West Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey (northern), Tadzikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan; North America: Canada (introduced), USA (introduced); Atlantic islands: St. Helena (introduced); Pacific islands: Hawaii (introduced).

Chorotype. Centralasiatic-European.

Ecological notes. Local altitudinal range and habitat preferences very poorly known; only one record, from a *Quercus ilex* wood at 450 m a.s.l. All three previously known localities are situated in the Mesomediterranean belt.

15. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902

http://species-id.net/wiki/Cryptops_trisulcatus

1) *Cryptops trisulcatus* Broel.: Kraepelin 1903: 44.
2) *Cryptops trisulcatus* Brolemann: Jeannel 1926: 188.

3) *C.*[*ryptops*] (*C.*[*ryptops*]) *trisulcatus* Bröl.: Attems 1930: 225, figs 289–292.
4) *Cryptops trisulcatus* Brolemann [sic], 1902) [sic]: Brölemann 1930: 211, figs 344–350.
5) *Cryptops trisulcatus corsicus* Verhoeff 1943: 13, fig. 17.
6) *Cryptops hortensis* Leach, 1815: Minelli 1978: 156 [pars].
7) *Cryptops trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902: Minelli 1978: 156.
8) *Cr.*[*yptops*] *trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
9) *Cryptops trisulcatus* (Brölemann, 1902) [sic]: Iorio and Geoffroy 2008: 86, fig. 2e, 5b.
10) *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 681.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (6, 7). Corsica (2, 3, 4, 8, 10). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** (9) - Ajaccio (1) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** (9) - Erbalunga (5, loc. typ. of *Cryptops trisulcatus corsicus* Verhoeff, 1943) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Bonifacio, la Citadelle, collector unknown, 1 ex EI det. (MNHN) [I]. Evisa, falls of Aitone, 1000 m: 3.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Evisa, *Castanea sativa* wood above the village, 850 m: 13.IV.2004, MZ, 4 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Porto, between Col de la Croix and Plage de Tuara, low maquis, 200–250 m: 14.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Tizzano, 7 km NE: 10.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Macinaggio, Route du Douanier, low maquis, 30 m: 9.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. Europe: France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (Ionian Is., Southern Sporades, Crete), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Maltese Archipelago, Portugal (mainland), Romania, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is., Canary Is.); North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia; West Asia: Turkey (south–east).

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 30–1000 m; thermophilous species; all records originate from the Mesomediterranean and Supramediterranean belts, in *Quercus ilex* woods (1 site), *Castanea sativa* woods (1 site), maquis (1 site), low maquis (1 site).

Family Scolopendridae Newport, 1844
Scolopendra Linnaeus, 1758

16. *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846
http://species-id.net/wiki/Scolopendra_oraniensis

1) *Scolopendra affinis* Newp.: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Scolopendra oraniensis* Luc.: Kraepelin 1903: 246.
3) *Scolopendra oraniensis lusitanica* Verh.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 310.
4) *Scolopendra oraniensis lusitanica* Verh.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
5) *Scolopendra oraniensis*: Brölemann 1926: 232.
6) *Scolopendra oraniensis* var. *lusitanica* Verh.: Verhoeff 1926: 271.

7) *S.*[*colopendra*] *c.*[*anidens*] *oraniensis* H. Luc.: Attems 1930: 36, fig. 50.
8) *Scolopendra canidens*, subsp. *oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846) [sic]: Brölemann 1930: 204.
9) *Scolopendra canidens oraniensis* Lucas, 1846: Minelli 1978: 156.
10) *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas: Würmli 1980: 348, fig. 27.
11) *Scolopendra canidens* Newport, 1844 *oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846) [sic]: Demange 1981: 236.
12) *S.*[*colopendra*] *oraniensis*: Lewis 1985: 128, map 2.
13) *S.*[*colopendra*] *oraniensis* Lucas, 1846: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
14) *Scolopendra oraniensis* H. Lucas, 1846: Iorio and Geoffroy 2006: 48.
15) *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846: Iorio and Geoffroy 2008: 82.
16) *Scolopendra oraniensis*: Simaiakis and Mylonas 2008: 42, fig. 1.
17) *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 681.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (9). Corsica (2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** (15) - Ajaccio (1, 3, 14) [I]. Sargone [= Sagone], near (6) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** (15) - Bastia (3, 14) [I]. [Casamiccioli], Cap [di a] Candela (14) [II]. Corte (14) [I]. [Manso], Pirio (14) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Macinaggio, Route du Douanier, low maquis, 30 m: 9.IV.2004, MZ, 2 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Nebbio, Col Verzu, maquis, 300 m: 12.IV.2004, MZ, 2 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. France (Corsica), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Malta, Portugal (mainland), Spain (mainland, Balearic Is.); North Africa: Algeria, Morocco (Würmli 1980, Lewis 1985).

Chorotype. W-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 30–300 m; thermophilous species, recorded only from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt, two records from maquis (low maquis, 1 site).

Remarks. The old record of *Scolopendra affinis* from Ajaccio (Pocock 1894) is referred to this species according to Attems (1930).

Order Geophilomorpha Pocock, 1895
Family Himantariidae Cook, 1895
Himantarium C.L. Koch, 1847

17. *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Himantarium_gabrielis

1) *Himantarium Gabrielis* L. [sic]: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 311.
2) *Himantarium Brölemanni* Léger et Duboscq 1903: 311, 318.
3) *Himantarium gabrielis* Latz. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
4) *Himantarium brölemanni* Lég. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
5) *Himantarium Brolemanni*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
6) *Himantarium Gabrielis* (Linné, 1766) [sic]: Brölemann 1930: 60, figs 25–29.
7) *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767): Minelli 1978: 156.

8) *Pseudohimantarium mediterraneum* (Meinert, 1870): Minelli 1978: 156.
9) *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linné, 1767): Demange 1981: 226.
10) *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
11) *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 682.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (7, 8). Corsica (3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio (1) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Ciusco [probably a misspelling for Sisco] (Cap Corse) (2, loc. typ. of *Himantarium brölemanni* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (mainland, insular excluding Crete), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania (southern), Slovenia, quoted from Portugal by Attems (1929) but not by Machado (1952), also in Central Europe according to Brölemann (1930); North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; South Africa: Madagascar (?), introduced (Lawrence 1960); West Asia: Turkey (western).

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. No new records; the only two records previously known come from the Mesomediterranean belt. In mainland Italy and Sardinia the species is widespread in many type of habitats, from Mediterranean shrubs to thermophilous forests (Minelli and Iovane 1987, Zapparoli 2002, 2009). The paucity of records from Corsica of this common Mediterranean species is noteworthy.

Remarks. The synonymy of *Himantarium brölemanni* with *H. gabrielis* is according to Minelli (2006).

Stigmatogaster Latzel, 1880

18. *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Stigmatogaster_gracilis

1) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* Mein.: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* Mein.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 311.
3) *Diadenoschisma gracile* Mein.: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
4) *S.*[*tigmatogaster*] *g.*[*racilis*] *provincialis* Chal. and Rib.: Attems 1929: 39.
5) *Stigmatogaster gracilis*, subsp. *provincialis* Chalande et Ribaut, 1909: Brölemann 1930: 77, figs 53–55.
6) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870): Minelli 1978: 156.
7) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870) *provincialis* Chalande et Ribaut, 1909: Demange 1981: 227.
8) *S.*[*tigmatogaster*] *gracilis* (Meinert, 1870): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
9) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870): Iorio 2004a: 32.
10) *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 682.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (6). Corsica (3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Ajaccio (le Salario) (1, 2) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Bastia (2) [I]. Corte (2) [I]. Giraglia Is. (8) [I]. Haute-Asco, near Mount Cinto, ca 1600 m, hygrophilous meadow (9) [III]. Vizzavona (2) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Ajaccio, Sagone/Vico, approx 300 m, (code 74-4): 27.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 91 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. N Ajaccio, approx 20 m, (code 74-8): 29.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 99 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. N Ajaccio, Golfe de Lava, 10–200 m, (code 74-6): 28.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♀ 101 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, Col Cortone, approx 550 m, (code 74-25): 7.X.1974, KT, 3 ♂♂ 97, 101, 101 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, N Porto Pollo, 100 m, (code 74-14): 2.X.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 99 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, Port de Chiavari, obh. Coti, approx 400 m, (code 74-10): 29.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♀ 99 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, Porto Pollo, approx 15 m, (code 74-15): 2.X.1974, KT, 1 ♀ 103 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, uhb. Coti/Chiavari, approx 300 m, (code 74-24): 7.X.1974, KT, 2 ♀♀ 95, 97 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. Villanova, canton d'Ajaccio: 11.XI.1967, PB, 1 ♂ 95 lp EI det. (MNHN) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (mainland, insular excluding Crete), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Montenegro, Spain (Balearic Is.); North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia.

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 10–1600 m, mostly below 550 m; chiefly recorded from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt but also present in the Montane belt where one record from hygrophilous meadows is known.

Family Dignathodontidae Cook, 1895
Dignathodon Meinert, 1870

19. *Dignathodon microcephalus* (Lucas, 1846)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Dignathodon_microcephalus

1) *Dignathodon microcephalum* [sic] Lucas: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 311.
2) *Dignathodon microcephalum* [sic] Luc.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Dignathodon clavigerum* Verhoeff 1943: 12, fig. 14.
4) *Dignathodon clavigerum* Verh.: Attems 1947: 138.
5) *Dignathodon microcephalum* [sic] (Lucas, 1846): Minelli 1978: 159.
6) *Dignathodon microcephalus* (Lucas, 1846): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
7) *Dignathodon microcephalus* (Lucas, 1846): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 682.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (5). Corsica (2, 6, 7). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Ajaccio (1) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Bastia (1) [I]. Corte (1) [I]. Marine de Sisco, "nahe dem Meer" (3, 4, loc. typ. of *Dignathodon clavigerum* Verhoeff, 1943) [I]. Giraglia Is. (5) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** N Ajaccio, Golfe de Lava, 10–200 m, (code 74-6): 28.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 77 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Patrimonio: 26.XI.1967, PB, 1 ♂ 79 lp EI det. (MNHN) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (mainland, insular including Crete), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Luxembourg (introduced?), Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is.), Ukraine (Crimea); North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; West Asia: Jordan, Israel, Syria, Turkey.

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 10–200 m; thermophilous species, recorded only from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt; common in Mediterranean habitats (Minelli and Iovane 1987, Zapparoli 2002, 2006, 2009). There are no records for the habitat preferences of the local populations except for that of Verhoeff (1942), "nahe dem Meer".

Remarks. The synonymy of *Dignathodon clavigerum* with this species is according to Minelli (2006).

Henia C.L. Kock, 1847
Subgenus *Meinertia* Bollman, 1893

20. *Henia* (*Meinertia*) *bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Henia_bicarinata

1) *Scotophilus bicarinatus* Mein.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 311.
2) *Henia bicarinata* Mein.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Henia bicarinata*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
4) *H.*[*enia*] *bicarinata* (Mein.): Attems 1929: 234.
5) *Henia bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870): Minelli 1978: 158.
6) *Henia bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
7) *Henia* (*Meinertia*) *bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 683.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (5). Corsica (2, 3, 4, 6, 7). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Cap Corse (1) [I]. Vizzavona (1) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Serriera, surroundings, 150 m: 30.VII.1997, MZ, 1 ♀ 71 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (mainland, insular including Crete), Hungary, Iberian Peninsula, Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Macaronesia; North Africa: Maghreb; West Asia: Turkey, Caucasus (Minelli 1982).

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 150 m; recorded from the Mesomediterranean and Montane belts, no records on habitat preferences.

Remarks. Subgeneric assignment according to Minelli (1982).

Subgenus *Pseudochaetechelyne* Minelli, 1982

21. *Henia* (*Pseudochaetechelyne*) *brevis* (Silvestri, 1896)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Henia_brevis

Literature records. None.

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Ajaccio, Vico, N Sagone, uhb. Col de Sorro, *Quercus, Castanea,* approx 600 m, (code 74-21): 5.X.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 18 mm long 51 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Corte, Col de Vizzavona, approx 1100 m, (code 74-17): 30.X.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 15 mm long 51 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

General distribution. Europe: France (mainland, Corsica), British Is., Germany (south-west), Italy (mainland, Pantelleria Is., Sardinia), Moldova (Eason 1964, Minelli 1982, Spelda 1991, Minelli 2006, Barber 2008).

Chorotype. S-European.

Ecological notes. 600–1100 m; recorded from two localities in the Mesomediterranean and Montane belts, one record from *Quercus* and *Castanea* mixed wood.

Remarks. No previous records are known from Corsica. The specimen from Vico lacks an apical claw on the last leg and is only tentatively assigned to this species. Subgeneric assignment according to Minelli (1982).

Subgenus *Chaetechelyne* Meinert, 1870

22. *Henia* (*Chaetechelyne*) *montana* (Meinert, 1870)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Henia_montana

1) *Chaetechelyne montana* Mein.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 312.
2) *Chaetechelyne montana* Mein.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
4) *C.*[*haetechelyne*] *montana* Mein.: Attems 1929: 240.
5) *Chaetechelyne montana* Mein.: Attems 1949: 110.
6) *Henia montana* (Meinert, 1870): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
7) *Henia* (*Chaetechelyne*) *montana* (Meinert, 1870): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 683.

Literature records. General. Corsica (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Vizzavona (1) [III].

General distribution. Europe: Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica?), Italy (mainland) (Brölemann 1930, Kos 1992, Stoev 1997, Zapparoli and Minelli 2005).

Chorotype. S-European.

Ecological notes. No records; the sole locality known seemingly falls in the Montane belt.

Remarks. Subgeneric assignment according to Minelli (1982). Only known from a female with 53 leg pairs from Vizzavona (Léger and Duboscq 1903). The subsequent

generic citations from Corsica published by various authors (Verhoeff 1925a, Brölemann 1926, Attems 1929, 1949, Foddai et al. 1996, Geoffroy and Iorio 2009) are all probably based on this record, as well as, at least in part, the mention by Minelli (1978) in the centipede fauna of the Sardinia-Corsica geographic complex. Minelli (1982) did not explicitly mention Corsica (and Sardinia) in the range of the species and as no recently collected materials are known, the occurrence of *H. montana* in Corsica needs to be confirmed.

23. *Henia* (*Chaetechelyne*) *vesuviana* (Newport, 1845)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Henia_vesuviana

1) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* Newp.: Pocock 1894: 164.
2) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* Newp.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 312.
3) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* Newp.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
4) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* Newp.: Verhoeff 1926: 271.
5) *C.*[*haetechelyne*] *vesuviana* (Newp.): Attems 1929: 238.
6) *Chaetechelyne corsica* Verhoeff 1943: 3, figs 1, 2.
7) *Chaetechelyne duboscqui* Verhoeff 1943: 3, fig. 3.
8) *Chaetechelyne duboscqui* Verh.: Attems 1947: 137.
9) *Chaetechelyne corsica* Verh.: Attems 1947: 137.
10) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* Newp.: Attems 1949: 110.
11) *Chaetechelyne vesuviana* (Newport, 1845): Minelli 1978: 159.
12) *Chaetechelyne duboscqui* Verhoeff, 1943: Minelli 1982: 263.
13) *Chaetechelyne corsica* Verhoeff, 1943: Minelli 1982: 263.
14) *Henia vesuviana* (Newport, 1845): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
15) *Henia* (*Chaetechelyne*) *vesuviana* (Newport, 1845): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 683.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (11). Corsica (3, 5, 10, 14, 15). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio (2) [I]. Bocognano (6, 9, 13, loc. typ. of *Chaetechelyne corsica* Verhoeff, 1943) [I]. Piana, Aitone forest (4) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Bastia (2) [I]. Cap Corse (2) [I]. Corte (1, 2) [I]. St. Pedrone [= Mt. San Pedrone?], near, 1600 m (7, 8, 12, loc. typ. of *Chaetechelyne duboscqui* Verhoeff, 1943) [III]. Vizzavona (2) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio, Propriano/Sartene, Col de St. Georges, 700–850 m (code 74-2): 26.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 65 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. Ajaccio, Vico, N Sagone, Guagno, approx 500 m (code 74-22): 6.X.1974, KT, 1 ♀ 67 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse, Col San Nicola, *Quercus ilex* wood, 320 m: 10.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ 75 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ 65 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. Corte, Col de Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1160–1480 m, (code 74-13): 1.X.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 65 lp, 1 imm. 65 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 950–1000 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ 69 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Vivario, 600 m: 17.XI.1967, PB, 1 ex EI det. (MNHN) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Croatia, France (mainland, Corsica), Hungary (?), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Portugal (mainland), Romania (south–west?), Slovenia, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is.), Switzerland (Minelli 1982, Kos 1992, Stoev 1997); the species is probably present also in North Africa (Tunisia) (cf. Minelli 1982); records from Central Europe (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Luxembourg, The Netherlands) are mostly related to anthropogenic habitats (Rémy and Hoffmann 1959, Eason 1964, Jeekel 1977, Barber 1985, Spelda 1991, 2005, Lock 2000, Lindner 2007); introduced to North America (Eason 1964). The European distribution of the species has been reviewed by Lindner (2007).

Chorotype. W-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 320–1600 m; recorded from the Mesomediterranean to the Montane vegetation belts, in *Quercus ilex* woods (2 sites), *Fagus sylvatica* woods (1 site), *Pinus laricio* woods (1 site).

Remarks. Subgeneric assignment according to Minelli (1982). According to Léger and Duboscq (1903: 312), specimens from Bastia, Cap Corse, Ajaccio and Corte ("Région chaude") are small in size (25–30 mm long), with 63–67 rarely 71 (males), and 67–69 (females) leg pairs, whereas those from Corte and Vizzavona ("Région montagneus") are larger in size (50–70 mm long), with 75–77 rarely 65 (males), 77–79 (females) leg pairs. The examined material (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 immature, 1 unsexed) is not consistent with this pattern.

Chaetechelyne duboscqui and *C. corsica* are both probably conspecific with *Henia vesuviana* according to Minelli (1982).

Family Schendylidae Verhoeff, 1908
Schendyla Bergsøe and Meinert, 1866

24. *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943
http://species-id.net/wiki/Schendyla_incubationum

1) *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff 1943: 12, figs 15, 16.
2) *Schendyla incubationum* Verh.: Attems 1947: 83.
3) *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
4) *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 684.

Literature records. General. Corsica (3, 4). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Popaja [= Popaghje] (1, 2, loc. typ. of *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, falls of Aitone, 1000 m: 3.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ex 15 mm long, 45 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. N Ajaccio, S Sagone, (code 74-11): 30.IX.1974, KT, 1 ex 10 mm long, 45 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. S Ajaccio, Porto Pollo, approx 15 m, (code 74-15): 2.X.1974, KT, 1 ex mutilated in two segments 10+4 mm long, 43 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Corte, Col

de Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1160–1480 m, (code 74-13): 1.X.1974, KT, 1 ex 10 mm long, 47 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [III].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic, uncertain affinities.

Ecological notes. 15–1480 m; recorded from Mesomediterranean to Montane belts but only one ecological record from *Fagus sylvatica* woodland is known.

Remarks. The identity of this species, known only from its type material, a female 11 mm long with 47 leg pairs and immature specimens has never been re-assessed. The material examined is tentatively assigned to this species.

25. *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903

http://species-id.net/wiki/Schendyla_vizzavonae

1) *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq 1903: 312, 319, figs 2–3.
2) *Schendyla vizzavonae* Lég. et Dub., 1903: Brölemann and Ribaut 1912: 148, figs 119–130.
3) *Schendyla mediterranea vizzavonae* Léger [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
4) *Schendyla vizzavonae*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
5) *S.*[*chendyla*] (*E.*[*chinoschendyla*]) *vizzavonae* Lég. and Dub.: Attems 1929: 62.
6) *Schendyla* (*Echinoschendyla*) *Vizzavonae* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Brölemann 1930: 93, figs 90–95.
7) *Schendyla vizzavonensis* [sic] Léger et Bröl. [sic]: Verhoeff 1943: 13
8) *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Demange 1981: 228.
9) *S.*[*chendyla*] *vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
10) *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Iorio 2004a: 32.
11) *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 684.

Literature records. General. Corsica (3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Aidone [= Aitone], near, 1050–1070 m (7) [III]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - [Altiani], [Ruisseau] La Force, 1150–1200 m (2) [II]. Haute-Asco, near Mount Cinto, ca 1700 m, hygrophilous meadow (10) [III]. Petrone [= Mt. San Pedrone?], near, 1600 m (7) [III]. Vizzavona (1, loc. typ. of *Schendyla vizzavonae* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, falls of Aitone, *Pinus laricio* wood, 900 m: 13.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ 49 lp, 1 ♀ 51 lp, 1 ♀ imm. 47 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 2 ♀♀ 51, 53 lp, 3 ♂♂ imm. 49 lp, 2 ♀♀ imm. 51 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Col de Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1160–1480 m, (code 74-13): 1.X.1974, KT, 2 ♀♀ 51 lp MZ det. (NHMW); ibidem: 1.X.1974, KT, 2 ♂♂ 49 lp, 6 ♀♀ 51 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [III]. Corte, Col de Vizzavona, approx 1100 m, (code 74-17): 30.X.1974, KT, 5 ♂♂ 49 lp, 2 ♀♀ 51, 53 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 950–1000 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 2 ♂♂ 47, 49 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Corte, Restonica Valley,

Pinus laricio wood, 1080 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 5 exx MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Mount Renoso, 2300 m: [no date], PB, 1 ♀ 53 lp, 2 ♀♀ 49 lp, 1 ♂ 47 lp EI det. (MNHN) [V]. Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1600 m: 2.IV.1991, RA, 1 ♀ 51 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic; uncertain affinities.

Ecological notes. 900–2300 m; probably a mesophilous species, recorded from the Supramediterranean, Montane and Alpine belts, in *Fagus sylvatica* woods (2 sites), *Pinus laricio* woods (2 sites) and montane hygrophilous meadows (1 site). See also Iorio (2004a).

Family Geophilidae Cook, 1895
Eurygeophilus Verhoeff, 1899

26. *Eurygeophilus pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Eurygeophilus_pinguis

1) *Geophilus pinguis* Bröl.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 313.
2) *Geophilus pinguis* Bröl.: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Geophilus pinguis*: Brölemann 1926: 233.
4) *C.*[*halandea*] *pinguis* (Bröl.): Attems 1929: 211.
5) *Chalandea pinguis* (Brolemann [sic]): Brölemann 1930: 191, figs 312–318.
6) *Chalandea pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898): Demange 1981: 233.
7) *Chalandea pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
8) *Eurygeophilus pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898): Bonato et al. 2006: 424, 437, figs 14–19.
9) *Eurygeophilus pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 685.

Literature records. General. Corsica (2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Vizzavona (1, 4, 8) [III].

General distribution. Europe: Austria, France (Pyrenees, Corsica), Great Britain, Italy (Alps), Spain (Pyrenees, Cantabrians Mts), Slovenia (Bonato et al. 2006).

Chorotype. European.

Ecological notes. No records; in northern Italy populations mostly inhabit submontane and montane woodlands, as the species has been recorded from 750 to 1650 m, in mixed broadleaved woodlands, in beechwoods and in *Larix decidua* and *Pinus cembra* woodlands (Minelli and Iovane 1987, Zapparoli 1993); associated with deciduous woodland in Great Britain (Barber 2009). The sole locality known in Corsica seems to fall in the Montane belt.

Remarks. Only known from a female 17 mm long with 45 leg pairs from Vizzavona (Léger and Duboscq 1903). The record is considered reliable by Bonato et al. (2006).

Geophilus Leach, 1814

27. *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1815 *sensu latu*

http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_carpophagus

1) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 313.
2) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach: Verhoeff 1926: 271.
4) *G.* [*eophilus*] *carpophagus* Leach: Attems 1929: 163, fig. 169.
5) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1814: Brölemann 1930: 155, figs 226–232.
6) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach: Verhoeff 1943: 11, fig. 4.
7) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1815: Minelli 1978: 157.
8) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1814: Demange 1981: 231.
9) *G.*[*eophilus*] *carpophagus* Leach, 1815: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
10) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1814 [sic]: Iorio 2004a: 32.
11) *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1815: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 685.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (7). Corsica (2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Piana (3) [II]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Corte, Lac de Melo, 1711 m, hygrophilous meadow around the lake (10) [IV]. Vizzavona (1, 6) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio, Sagone/Vico, above Col de Sevi, 1500 m, (code 74-5): 27.IX.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 55 lp, body length 30 mm, 2 ♀♀ 57 lp, body length 39, 42 mm, 2 imm. 57 lp MZ det. (NHMW) [III]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Asco River valley, 1000 m: 6.VIII.1997, MZ, 1 ♂ 59 lp, body length 44 mm, 1 ♀ 59 lp, body length 47 mm, MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 3 ♂♂ all 55 lp, body length 43, 44, 47 mm, MZ det. (CMZ) [III]. Corte, Col de Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1160–1480 m (code 74-13): 1.X.1974, KT, 2 ♀♀ 55, 57 lp, body length 36, 43 mm, MZ det. (NHMW) [III]. Corte, Col de Vizzavona, approx 1100 m, (code 74-17): 3.X.1974, KT, 1 ♂ 53 lp, body length 31 mm, MZ det. (NHMW) [III]. Corte, Restonica Valley, *Pinus laricio* wood, 950–1000 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ 59 lp, body length 48 mm, MZ det. (CMZ) [II]. Vizzavona, *Fagus sylvatica* wood, 1600 m: 21.IV.1991, RA, 1 ex MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

Ecological notes. 950–1711 m; recorded from Supramediterranean to Alpine belts, in *Fagus sylvatica* woods (2 sites), in *Pinus laricio* woods (1 site) and montane hygrophilous meadows (1 site). See Iorio (2004a).

Remarks. According to recent studies (see Bonato and Minelli 2011 and references included), *G. carpophagus* belongs to a group of closely related Western Palaearctic species of *Geophilus*, namely the *carpophagus* species-complex. The overall range of the complex includes Middle and Near East, most part of Europe, Maghreb and Macaronesia. In practice, only three species have been clearly distin-

guished, *G. carpophagus s. str.*, *G. easoni* Arthur, Foddai, Kettle, Lewis, Luczynsky and Minelli, 2001, both from Great Britain, and *G. arenarius* Meinert, 1870, from Algeria (Bonato and Minelli 2011); populations assigned to *G. carpophagus s. str.* have been recorded also in southern France (Alpes Maritimes: Iorio 2008; Provence: Iorio and Berg 2007). Without a complete revision of the remaining European and Mediterranean populations of the complex, the taxonomic identity of the Corsican populations can not be stated with confidence; therefore, all the previous records and the material herein examined are referred to *G. carpophagus* in the wider sense.

The main characters of adult specimens examined here (6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀), apparently belonging to the same taxon, are summarised as follows according to Bonato and Minelli (2011: table 1). Maximum body length: 48 mm; head transverse suture: distinct; length/width of antennal article V: 1.0–1.4 (mean = 1.13, SD = 0.15); tubercles of labrum intermediate part (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): most often elongate, pointed, opaque; number of bristles of labrum lateral part (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): 8–9 one ♂ from Col de Vergiu, 13–17; width/length of exposed part of forcipular coxosternite: 1.4–1.7 (mean = 1.55, SD = 0.09); basal denticle of forcipular tarsungulum: generally absent, a shallow bulge in 2 ♀♀; colour after preservation in ethanol of leg-bearing trunk: yellowish-grey or light-brownish; number of leg-bearing segments in ♀ (mode and range of variation): 57 (55–59); number of leg-bearing segments in ♂ (mode and range of variation): 55 (53–59); carpophagus pits: distinct; number of coxal pores on coxopleuron: 4–6.

28. *Geophilus gavoyi* Chalande, 1910

http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_gavoyi

1) *Geophilus evisensis* Verhoeff 1943: 9, figs 5–6.
2) *Geophilus evisensis* Verh.: Attems 1947: 115.
3) *Geophilus evinensis* [sic] Verhoeff, 1943: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 685.

Literature records. General. Corsica (3). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Evisa, 825 m (1, 2, loc. typ. of *Geophilus evisensis* Verhoeff, 1943) [II].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Col de Vergiu, eastern slope, 1150 m: 15.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ex 12 mm long with 41 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [III].

General distribution. Europe: France (Pyrenees, Corsica, Brittany, Centre, Auvergne and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur regions) (Iorio 2004b, 2006, Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. W-European.

Ecological notes. 825–1150 m; recorded from two localities in the Supramediterranean and Montane belts; habitat preferences unknown, one record from a garden.

Remarks. Synonymy according to Minelli (2006).

29. *Geophilus joyeuxi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903

http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_joyeuxi

1) *Geophilus electricus Joyeuxi* Léger & Duboscq 1903: 313, 319.
2) *Geophilus electricus Joyeuxi* Lég. [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Geophilus Joyeuxi*: Brölemann 1926: 232.
4) *G.*[*eophilus*] *e.*[*lectricus*] *joyeuxi* Bröl.: Attems 1929: 169.
5) *Geophilus Joyeuxi* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Brölemann 1930: 167, figs 261–263.
6) *Geophilus fossularum* Verhoeff 1943: 10, figs 10, 11.
7) *Geophilus fossularum* Verh.: Attems 1947: 115.
8) *Geophilus joyeuxi* Léger et Duboscq, 1903: Demange 1981: 232.
9) *G.*[*eophilus*] *fossularum* Verhoeff, 1943: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
10) *Geophilus joyeuxi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 686.

Literature records. General. Corsica (2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Francardo, 265 m (6, loc. typ. of *Geophilus fossularum* Verhoeff, 1943) [I]. Vizzavona (1, 5, loc. typ. of *Geophilus electricus Joyeuxi* Léger and Duboscq, 1903) [III].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A -** Evisa, falls of Aitone, *Pinus laricio* wood, 900 m: 13.IV.2004, MZ, 2 exx 49, 51 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [II].

General distribution. Europe: France (Pyrénées-Orientales, Alpes Maritimes, Corsica).

Chorotype. W-Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. 265–900 m; recorded from Mesomediterranean to Montane belts, a single record from *Pinus laricio* wood in the Supramediterranean belt.

Remarks. *Geophilus fossularum* is a junior synonym of *G. joyeuxi* according to Minelli (2006).

30. *Geophilus litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943

http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_litorivagus

1) *Geophilus litorivagus* Verhoeff 1943: 10, figs 7–9.
2) *Geophilus litorivagus* Verh.: Attems 1947: 115.
3) *G.*[*eophilus*] *litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
4) *Geophilus litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 686.

Literature records. General. Corsica (3, 4). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B -** Marine de Sisco, "3/4-1 m vom Meer entfernt" (1, 2, loc. typ. of *Geophilus litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943) [I].

General distribution. Corsica (Geoffroy and Iorio 2009).

Chorotype. Corsican endemic (?).

Ecological notes. The only record comes from sea level.

Remarks. Morphologically close to *G. joyeuxi*, the two species might be conspecific.

Pachymerium C.L. Koch, 1847

31. *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C.L. Koch, 1835)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Pachymerium_ferrugineum

1) *Geophilus* (*Pachymerium*) *ferrugineus* [sic] C.K.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 312.
2) *Pachymerium ferrugineum* Koch [sic]: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C.L. Koch, 1835): Minelli 1978: 159.
4) *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C.L. Koch, 1835): Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
5) *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C.L. Koch, 1835): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 687.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (3). Corsica (2, 4, 5). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ajaccio (1) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Bastia (1) [I]. Giraglia Is. (4) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse, Barcaggio, near sea level: under stranded *Posidonia*, 10.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ 53 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark (mainland), European Russia, Finland, France (mainland, Corsica), Great Britain, Greece (mainland, insular including Crete), Hungary, Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Latvia, Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal (mainland, Azores, Madeira), Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain (mainland, Balearic Is., Canary Is.), Sweden, The Netherlands; North Africa: Algeria, Central Sahara, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia; West Asia: Caucasus, Iran, Palestine, Turkey, Uzbekistan; East Asia: Pribilof Is. (Russia), Japan (introduced); North America: Alaska, introduced elsewhere; Central America: Mexico (introduced); South America: Chile (Juán Fernández Is., introduced; Easter Is., introduced); Pacific islands: Hawaii (introduced).

Chorotype. W-Palaearctic.

Ecological notes. A single record from sea level, under stranded *Posidonia oceanica*; euryecious species (Minelli and Iovane 1987, Zapparoli 2006), recorded only from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt.

Stenotaenia C.L. Koch, 1847

32. *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina* (Attems, 1903)

1) *Geophilus linearis* C.K.: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 313.
2) *Geophilus linearis* Koch: Verhoeff 1925a: 655.
3) *C.*[*linopodes*] *linearis* (C.L. Koch): Attems 1929: 205.
4) *Clinopodes linearis* C. Koch [sic]: Attems 1949: 109.
5) *Clinopodes linearis* (C.L. Koch, 1835): Minelli 1978: 158.
6) *G.*[*eophilus*] *linaris* C.L. Koch, 1835: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
7) *Stenotaenia* cf. *sorrentina* (Attems, 1903): Bonato and Minelli 2008: 286.

8) *Stenotaenia linearis* (C. L. Koch, 1835): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 687.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (5). Corsica (2, 3, 4, 6, 8). Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Ruisseau de Lonca (7) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Bastia (1) [I]. Cap Corse (1) [I]. Corte (1) [I].

Material examined. Epigeic. **Corse-du-Sud, 2A** - Porto, between Col de la Croix and Plage de Tuara, low maquis, 200–250 m: 14.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♀ 25 mm long 71 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I]. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, *Quercus ilex* wood, 450 m: 11.IV.2004, MZ, 1 ♂ 15 mm long 63 lp, 1 ♀19 mm long 67 lp MZ det. (CMZ) [I].

General distribution. *S. sorrentina* is distributed in Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), France (Corsica?); records from other regions (mainly in the Balkans) need to be reassessed (Bonato and Minelli 2008).

Ecological notes. 200–450 m; recorded only from localities in the Mesomediterranean belt, in *Quercus ilex* wood (1 site) and maquis (1 site).

Remarks. Léger and Duboscq (1903) assigned to *Geophilus linearis* a number of males and females with 63 and 65–69 pair of legs respectively from Bastia, Cap Corse and Corte and Bonato and Minelli (2008) assigned to *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina* two males with 69 legs from Ronca. All these records probably belong to this taxon.

***Tuoba* Chamberlin, 1920**

33. *Tuoba poseidonis* (Verhoeff, 1901)
http://species-id.net/wiki/Tuoba_poseidonis

1) *Geophilus* (*Nesogeophilus*) *poseidonis siscensis* Verhoeff 1943: 8, fig. 12.
2) *Clinopodes poseidonis siscensis* Verh.: Attems 1947: 122.
3) *Clinopodes poseidonis* (Verhoeff, 1901): Minelli 1978: 158.
4) *G.*[*eophilus*] *poseidonis* Verhoeff 1901: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
5) *Tuoba poseidonis* (Verhoeff, 1901): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 688.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (3). Corsica (4, 5). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Marine de Sisco (1, 2, loc. typ. of *Geophilus* (*Nesogeophilus*) *poseidonis siscensis* Verhoeff, 1943) [I].

General distribution. Europe: Finland, France (mainland, Corsica), Greece (mainland, insular), Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Slovenia; North Africa: Egypt (Red Sea); West Asia: Jordan (Dead Sea); Tropical Africa: Somalia.

Chorotype. Mediterranean.

Ecological notes. Sea level; all records have been collected along the sea coast under stranded *Posidonia oceanica* or debris.

Remarks. *Geophilus* (*Nesogeophilus*) *poseidonis siscensis* is a junior synonym of *Tuoba poseidonis* according to Minelli (2006).

Unreliable or erroneous records

The following species and records are not included in the present catalogue for the reasons discussed below.

Lithobius (*Lithobius*) *forficatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_forficatus

1) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *forficatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Minelli 1978: 154.
2) *L.*[*ithobius*] *forficatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
3) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *forficatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 676.
4) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *forficatus* (Linné, 1758): Iorio 2010b: 42, 77, fig. 12, 18, 30.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (1). Corsica (2, 3, 4).

Remarks. Species widely spread in Europe, West Asia and North Africa (introduced?), introduced in North and South America, Kuriles, Hawaii and St. Helena. In mainland Italy it is mostly known from disturbed habitats such as reafforestations, cultivated areas and urban areas; also present in open habitats, occasionally in woodlands; from sea level to 2200 m (Minelli and Iovane 1987, Zapparoli 2006). The presence of *L. forficatus* in Corsica needs to be confirmed. Doubtfully recorded also from Sardinia (Zapparoli 2009).

Lithobius (*Lithobius*) *tenebrosus* Meinert, 1872

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lithobius_tenebrosus

1) *Lithobius nigrifrons* Latzel et Haase: Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309.
2) *Lithobius nigrifrons*: Verhoeff 1925a: 656.
3) *Lithobius nigrifrons*: Brölemann 1926: 231.
4) *Lithobius nigrifrons* Latzel et Haase, 1880: Brölemann 1930: 271.
5) *Lithobius nigrifrons* Latz.: Attems 1949: 115.
6) *L.*[*ithobius*] *tenebrosus* Meinert, 1872: Foddai et al. 1996: 360, Tab. I.
7) *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *tenebrosus* Meinert, 1872: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 679.

Literature records. General. Corsica (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Epigeic. **Haute-Corse, 2B** - Bastia [I] (1). Cap Corse [I] (1).

Remarks. European species recorded in Scandinavia as well as in central and south-eastern countries; in Central Europe it shows a clear preference towards wet and humid habitats with high vegetation cover (Voigtländer 2005), in Greece it seems to prefer submontane and montane coniferous woods and open montane habitats (Zapparoli

2002). Its presence in Corsica is doubtful (see Geoffroy and Iorio 2009). The species has been recorded (as *L. nigrifrons* Latzel and Haase in Latzel, 1880) from two localities, Cap Corse and Bastia, in the Mesomediterranean belt (Léger and Duboscq 1903: 309) where an unspecified number of unsexed specimens (11.5 mm long with 36 antennal articles) were found. The occurrence of this species in Corsica has never been confirmed. Although the species is included in a recent list of the centipede fauna of the island (Foddai et al. 1996), the old literature records are unreliable and must be referred to a different unidentified species of *Lithobius*.

***Schendyla nemorensis* C. L. Koch, 1837**
http://species-id.net/wiki/Schendyla_nemorensis

1) *Schendyla nemorensis* C. Koch [sic], 1837: Demange 1981: 228.

Literature records. General. Corsica (1).

Remarks. European species also recorded in North Africa (Maghreb), introduced to North America. *S. nemorensis* is also present in Sardinia, where epigeic populations are mostly related to thermophilous oakwoods (*Quercus* spp.) as well as to Mediterranean open and shrub habitats, from sea level to 1800 m; occasionally in caves (Zapparoli 2009). Its presence in Corsica has to be confirmed by contemporary material.

***Geophilus alpinus* Meinert, 1870**
http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_alpinus

1) *Geophilus insculptus* Attems, 1895: Minelli 1978: 157.
2) *G.*[*eophilus*] *insculptus* Attems, 1895: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.
3) *Geophilus insculptus* Attems, 1895: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009: 686.

Literature records. General. Sardinia-Corsica (1). Corsica (2, 3).

Remarks. European species also recorded in North Africa (Maghreb). *G. alpinus* is present in Sardinia, where epigeic populations are known from *Quercus ilex* woods, Mediterranean shrubs and maquis, from sea level to 1000 m; sometimes in caves (Zapparoli 2009); the presence of this species in Corsica (sub *G. insculptus* Attems, 1895), has to be confirmed.

G. insculptus has been recently considered identical to *G. alpinus*, and *G. alpinus* has been explicitly adopted as the valid name for this species (Spelda 1999, 2005). Nevertheless, this adoption is still more or less under discussion within the myriapodological community (Berg et al. 2008, Barber 2009, Lock 2010). Here, we follow Bonato and Minelli's (2009) view that *G. alpinus* is a valid species.

***Geophilus osquidatum* Brölemann, 1909**
http://species-id.net/wiki/Geophilus_osquidatum

1) *G.*[*eophilus*] *osquidatum* Brölemann, 1909: Foddai et al. 1996: 361, Tab. I.

Literature records. General. Corsica (1).

Remarks. European species, known from Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy (mainland, Sicily, Sardinia), Spain (mainland); Sardinian populations have been recorded in thermophilous *Quercus* spp. woods, in Mediterranean shrubs as well as in maquis, from sea level to 1000 m and occasionally in caves (Zapparoli 2009); its presence in Corsica needs confirmation as precise evidence for its occurrence here is lacking.

Further notes

The inclusion in the list of Corsican centipedes of *Lithobius audax* Meinert, 1872, *L. flavus* Meinert, 1872, both junior synonyms of *L. castaneus* (see Eason 1974: 36, 37), *L. muticus* C.L. Koch, 1847, *L. oligoporus* Latzel, 1885, junior synonym of *L. turritanus* (see Zapparoli 2010: 95), and *L. sardous* Silvestri, 1898, by Verhoeff (1925a: 657) is probably due to a printing error [column shift].

Discussion

Our knowledge on the centipede fauna of Corsica is far from being complete. Some species need to be confirmed and a number of taxonomic problems are still to be resolved. This study however fills some gaps in previous faunistic and ecological knowledge as it reviews all the bibliographic data, consisting of about 125 records from 64 sites (18 from Corse-du-Sud, 46 from Haute-Corse), and new material, some 270 specimens from about 50 sites (23 from Corse-du-Sud, 25 from Haute-Corse) is reported.

Descriptive notes on the composition of the fauna, its zoogeography, general ecology and species assemblages are provided here.

Faunistic aspects and zoogeography

Thirty-three centipede species have been recorded in Corsica in total (1 Scutigeromorpha, 11 Lithobiomorpha, 4 Scolopendromorpha, 17 Geophilomorpha); the occurrence of two further species (*Cryptops anomalans* and *Henia montana*) is doubtful. This figure represents almost a quarter of the whole centipede fauna of France (141 taxa plus 7 taxa of uncertain identity: Geoffroy and Iorio 2009, Iorio 2010a, 2010b, Bonato et al. 2011, this paper). The species recorded to date are listed in Tables 1 and 3.

Table 1. Centipedes of Corsica and Sardinia: checklist of the species and chorotypes. Symbols: + = recorded, - = not recorded. Chorotypes abbreviations: CAE = Centralasiatic-European; CAM = Central-asiatic-Mediterranean; CEU = Centraleuropean; EUR = European; MED = Mediterranean; SEU = S-European; SIE = Sibero-European; WEU = W-European; WME = W-Mediterranean; WPA = W-Palearctic; x = chorotype not assigned: *C. anomalans*, *H. montana*, uncertain presence, *G. carpophagus s.l.*, *S.* sp. cf. *sorrentina* uncertain identity; *L. emarginatus*, *E. fasciatus*, *L. forficatus*, *S. romana* probably introduced (i). Endemic elements (E): CORS = Corsican endemic; ITAL = Italian endemic; SARD = Sardinian endemic; TYRR = Tyrrhenian endemic. ? = uncertain presence. Species whose presence in the islands is doubtful are excluded from the totals (see text).

	Corsica	**Sardinia**	**Chorotype**
SCUTIGEROMORPHA			
1. *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+	CAM
LITHOBIOMORPHA			
2. *Lamyctes emarginatus* (Newport, 1844)	-	i	x
3. *Eupolybothrus* (*Eupolybothrus*) *fasciatus* (Newport, 1845)	-	i	x
4. *E.* (*Allopolybothrus*) *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837)	+	+	WME
5. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *aidonensis* Verhoeff, 1943	E	-	CORS-WME
6. *L.* (*L.*) *aligherus* Manfredi, 1953	-	E	SARD-WME
7. *L.* (*L.*) *blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	+	-	WME
8. *L.* (*L.*) *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943	E	-	CORS
9. *L.* (*L.*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844	+	+	SEU
10. *L.* (*L.*) *cherpinedensis* Iorio, 2010	E	-	CORS-WEU
11. *L.* (*L.*) *doderoi* Silvestri, 1908	-	E	SARD-WME
12. *L.* (*L.*) *forficatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	i	x
13. *L.* (*L.*) *inermis* L. Koch, 1856	-	+	WME
14. *L.* (*L.*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872	+	+	CEU
15. *L.* (*L.*) *molophai* Restivo De Miranda, 1978	-	E	SARD-WME
16. *L.* (*L.*) *nodulipes* Latzel, 1880	+	-	CEU
17. *L.* (*L.*) *nuragicus* Zapparoli, 1997	-	E	SARD-WME
18. *L.* (*L.*) *pilicornis* Newport, 1844	+	+	WEU
19. *L.* (*L.*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009	E	-	CORS-WEU
20. *L.* (*L.*) *sardous* Silvestri, 1898	-	E	SARD-WME
21. *L.* (*L.*) *sardus* Manfredi, 1956	-	E	SARD-WME
22. *L.* (*L.*) *sbordonii* Matic, 1967	-	E	SARD-SEU
23. *L.* (*L.*) *turritanus* Fanzago, 1881	-	E	SARD-WME
24. *L.* (*Sigibius*) *micropodus* Matic, 1980	-	+	SEU
25. *L.* (*S.*) *microps* Meinert, 1868	-	+	EUR
26. *L.* (*S.*) *remyi* Verhoeff, 1943	E	-	CORS-?
27. *L.* (*Monotarsobius*) *crassipes* L. Koch, 1862	-	+	SIE
SCOLOPENDROMORPHA			
28. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *anomalans* Newport, 1844	?	-	x
29. *C.* (*C.*) *hortensis* (Donovan, 1810)	+	+	CAE
30. *C.* (*C.*) *punicus* (Silvestri, 1896)	-	+	WME
31. *C.* (*C.*) *trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902	+	+	MED

	Corsica	Sardinia	Chorotype
32. *C.* (*C.*) sp. A	-	E	SARD-WME
33. *Plutonium zwierleini* Cavanna, 1881	-	+	WME
34. *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846	+	+	WME
GEOPHILOMORPHA			
35. *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767)	+	+	MED
36. *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870)	+	+	MED
37. *S. sardoa* (Verhoeff, 1901)	-	E	SARD-WME
38. *S. superba* (Meinert, 1870)	-	+	WME
39. *Dignathodon microcephalus* (Lucas, 1846)	+	+	MED
40. *Henia* (*Meinertia*) *bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870)	+	+	MED
41. *H.* (*Pseudochaetechelyne*) *brevis* (Silvestri, 1896)	+	+	SEU
42. *H.* (*Chaetechelyne*) *montana* (Meinert, 1870)	?	-	×
43. *H.* (*C.*) *vesuviana* (Newport, 1845)	+	+	WME
44. *Hydroschendyla submarina* (Grube, 1872)	-	+	EUR
45. *Nannophilus eximius* (Meinert, 1870)	-	+	MED
46. *Schendyla armata* Brölemann, 1901	-	+	WME
47. *S. carniolensis* (Verhoeff, 1902)	-	+	SEU
48. *S. incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943	E	-	CORS-?
49. *S. mediterranea* Silvestri, 1897	-	+	MED
50. *S. montana* (Attems, 1895)	-	+	SEU
51. *S. nemorensis* (C. L. Koch, 1837)	-	+	EUR
52. *S. vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	E	-	CORS
53. *Eurygeophilus multistiliger* (Verhoeff, 1899)	-	+	WME
54. *E. pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898)	+	-	EUR
55. *Geophilus alpinus* Meinert, 1870	-	+	EUR
56. *G. carpophagus* Leach, 1815 s.l.	+	+	×
57. *G. fucorum* Brölemann, 1909	-	+	WME
58. *G. gavoyi* Chalande, 1910	+	-	WEU
59. *G. joyeuxi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	E	-	WME
60. *G. litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943	E (?)	-	CORS-?
61. *G. minimus* Verhoeff, 1928	-	+	TYRR-SEU
62. *G. osquidatum* Brölemann, 1909	-	+	SEU
63. *G. piae* Minelli, 1983	-	+	TYRR-SEU
64. *G. punicus* Silvestri, 1896	-	+	WME
65. *G. richardi* (Brölemann, 1904)	-	+	MED
66. *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C. L. Koch, 1835)	+	+	WPA
67. *Stenotaenia romana* (Silvestri, 1895)	-	i	×
68. *S. sorrentina* (Attems, 1903)	-	+	ITAL-SEU
69. *S.* sp. cf. *sorrentina* (Attems, 1903)	+	-	×
70. *Tuoba poseidonis* (Verhoeff, 1901)	+	+	MED
71. *Geophilidae* sp. n.	-	E	SARD-WME
Total (71 species)	31	55	

The highest number of species has been recorded in Haute-Corse administrative province, 31 species, whereas 21 species have been recorded in Corse-du-Sud (Table 3). The apparent difference in the species diversity of the two regions, almost equivalent in size, in the general composition of the vegetation belts and in exploitation by human activities, is probably due to lack of research or uneven sampling effort rather than to ecological factors. However, microclimate, habitat diversity, main aspect, should also play a role in the assessment of the species diversity of these two areas (see also below).

The centipede fauna of Corsica is about 56% poorer in comparison with Sardinia according to present knowledge (Zapparoli 2009, 2011, present paper). This figure seems related to the area but not to the maximum and mean elevation of the two islands (Sardinia: 55 species, 24,090 kmq, max height 1,834 m, mean elevation 344 m; Corsica: 31 species, 8,721 kmq, max height 2,710 m, mean elevation 568 m; geographical data according to Massa and Shenk 1983: 763, 773, fig. 8). However, the great difference in species richness of the two islands is probably related also to our more limited knowledge and more research is needed.

At least 71 species are present in the whole of the Sardinia-Corsica geographic complex but only 17 species (nearly 25%) have been recorded on both islands. According to the chorotype classification scheme used here (Vigna Taglianti et al. 1993, 1999), approximately 53% of this subset of co-occurring species shows a Mediterranean *s.l.* distribution pattern (9 species: *Eupolybothrus nudicornis*, *Cryptops trisulcatus*, *Scolopendra oraniensis*, *Himantarium gabrielis*, *Stigmatogaster gracilis*, *Dignathodon microcephalus*, *Henia bicarinata*, *H. vesuviana*, *Tuoba poseidonis*), whereas 29% and 18% respectively reveal an European *s.l.* (4 species: *Lithobius castaneus*, *L. lapidicola*, *L. pilicornis*, *Henia brevis*) and Holoarctic (3 species: *Scutigera coleoptrata*, *Cryptops hortensis*, *Pachymerium ferrugineum*) distribution pattern.

Only three species (*Lithobius nodulipes*, *Eurygeophilus pinguis*, *Geophilus gavoyi*), all showing an European *s.l.* distribution pattern, and one uncertainly identified species belonging to *Stenotaenia* (*S.* sp. cf. *sorrentina*) have been recorded in Corsica but not in Sardinia, which is about 5.6% of the Sardinia-Corsican centipede fauna.

Twenty-three species present in Sardinia (32.4% of the whole centipede fauna of the Sardinia-Corsica geographic complex) have not been recorded in Corsica, ignoring introduced species and Sardinian endemics. Among this group, 13 species (56.5%) show a Mediterranean *s.l.* distribution pattern (*Lithobius inermis*, *Cryptops punicus*, *Plutonium zwierleini*, *Stigmatogaster superba*, *Nannophilus eximius*, *Schendyla armata*, *S. mediterranea*, *Eurygeophilus multistiliger*, *Geophilus fucorum*, *G. punicus*, *G. richardi*, including the Tyrrhenian endemics of supposed W-Mediterranean affinities, *G. minimus* and *G. piae*), 9 species (39%) show an European *s.l.* distribution pattern (*Lithobius micropodus*, *L. microps*, *Hydroschendyla submarina*, *Schendyla carniolensis*, *S. montana*, *S. nemorensis*, *Geophilus alpinus*, *G. osquidatum* and the Italian endemic with supposed European affinities *Stenotaenia sorrentina*), and one species (4.5%) whose distribution pattern is Holoarctic (*Lithobius crassipes*).

A comparative chorological spectrum of the centipede fauna of Corsica and Sardinia is given in Table 2; *Cryptops anomalans*, *Henia montana*, *Geophilus carpophagus*

Table 2. Centipedes of Corsica and Sardinia: comparative chorological spectrum. N = number of species. Species whose presence in the two islands is doubtful are excluded from the analysis (see text).

Class of chorotypes and endemic elements	Chorotypes	Corsica		Sardinia	
		N	%	N	%
Species widely distributed in the Holarctic Region					
	W-Palaearctic	1	*3.4*	1	*2.0*
	Sibero-European	-	-	1	*2.0*
	Centralasiatic-European	1	*3.4*	1	*2.0*
	Centralasiatic-Mediterranean	1	*3.4*	1	*2.0*
	Total	3	***310.***	4	***08.***
Species widely distributed in Europe					
	European	1	*3.4*	4	*8.0*
	Centraleuropean	2	*6.9*	1	*2.0*
	S-European	2	*6.9*	6	*12.0*
	W-European	2	*6.9*	1	*2.0*
	Total	7	***124.***	12	***024.***
Species widely distributed in the Mediterranean area					
	Mediterranean	6	*20.7*	9	*18.0*
	W-Mediterranean	5	*17.2*	11	*22.0*
	Total	11	***937.***	20	***040.***
Endemic elements					
	Italian	-	-	1	*2.0*
	Tyrrhenian	-	-	2	*4.0*
	Sardinian	-	-	11	*22.0*
	Corsican	8	*27.6*	-	-
	Total	8	***627.***	14	***028.***
	Total	29	*100*	50	*100*

s.l., *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina* are not included because of their doubtful presence in Corsica and/or identity; being probably introduced in Sardinia *Lamyctes emarginatus*, *Eupolybothrus fasciatus*, *Lithobius forficatus*, *Stenotaenia romana* are also excluded (cf. Zapparoli 2009).

Analysis of the main chorotypes of Corsican centipedes shows a high percentage of species with Mediteranean *s.l.* distribution pattern (about 38%, 11 species; Mediterranean *s.str.* chorotype, 20.7%, 6 species: *Cryptops trisulcatus*, *Himantarium gabrielis*, *Stigmatogaster gracilis*, *Dignathodon microcephalus*, *Henia bicarinata*, *Tuoba poseidonis*; W-Mediterranean, 17.2%, 5 species: *Eupolybothrus nudicornis*, *Lithobius blanchardi*, *Scolopendra oraniensis*, *Henia vesuviana*, *Geophilus joyeuxi*).

The percentage of species with European *s.l.* pattern of distribution is lower (about 24%, 7 species; European *s.str.*, 3.4%, 1 species: *Eurygeophilus pinguis*; Central European, 6.9%, 2 species: *Lithobius lapidicola*, *L. nodulipes*; S-European, 6.9%, 2 species: *L. castaneus*, *Henia brevis*; W-European, 6.2%, 2 species: *L. pilicornis*, *Geophilus gavoyi*).

The percentage of species with a Holoarctic distribution pattern is very low (about 10%, 3 species; Centralasiatic-Mediterranean, 3.4%, 1 species: *Scutigera coleoptrata*;

Table 3. The centipede fauna of Corsica: list of the species according to administrative regions and vegetation belts (cf. Gamisans 1999, Reille et al. 1997); for each belt the elevation range according to the aspect (N = northern, S = southern) is given. Administrative regions: + recorded, - not recorded. For each species the number of records (at least one specimen in one site, apart from replications) is given; codes: [number of literature record]/n. of original record; * = in cave; - = no records; ? = uncertain record; (?) = uncertain presence in Corsica. Uncertain records or records belonging to species whose presence in the island is doubtful are excluded from the totals (see text).

	Corse-du-Sud, 2A	Haute-Corse, 2B	Vegetation belts				
			I. Mesomediterranean (including Thermo-mediterranean) N: 0–700 m S: 0–1000 m	II. Supramediterranean N: 700–1000 m S: 1000–1300 m	III. Montane N: 1000–1600 m S: 1300–1800 m	IV. Subalpine and Oromediterranean N: 1600–2100 m S: 1800–2200 m	V. Alpine N: 2100–2700 m S: 2200–2700 m
Scutigeromorpha							
1. *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	+	[1+1*]/1	-	-	-	-
Lithobiomorpha							
2. *Eupolybothrus* (*Allopolybothrus*) *nudicornis* (Gervais, 1837)	+	+	[7]/5	[1+1*]/5	[2]/2	[2]/-	-
3. *Lithobius* (*Lithobius*) *aidonensis* Verhoeff, 1943	+	+	[1+2*]/-	[3+1*]/1	-	-	-
4. *L.*(*L.*) *blanchardi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	+	+	[5+5*]/2+2*	[1]/6	[1]/-	[1]/1	-
5. *L.*(*L.*) *brandensis* Verhoeff, 1943	-	+	[2*]/-	[1*]/-	-	-	-
6. *L.* (*L.*) *castaneus* Newport, 1844	+	+	[2+1*]/-	[2]/5	[3]/3	[-]/1	-
7. *L.* (*L.*) *cherpinedensis* Iorio, 2010	-	+	-	[1*]/-	-	-	-
8. *L.* (*L.*) *lapidicola* Meinert, 1872	+	+	[2+3*]/2	[1]/4	[2]/1	[2]/-	[-]/1
9. *L.* (*L.*) *nodulipes* Latzel, 1880	-	+	[3]/-	-	-	-	-
10. *L.* (*L.*) *pilicornis* Newport, 1844	+	+	[1?]/-	[2]/3	[4]/2	-	-
11. *L.* (*L.*) *raffaldii* Iorio, 2009	-	+	[2*/-]	-	-	-	-
12. *L.* (*Sigibius*) *remyi* Verhoeff, 1943	-	+	[1]/-	-	-	-	-

	Corse-du-Sud, 2A	Haute-Corse, 2B	Vegetation belts				
			I. Mesomediterranean (including Thermo-mediterranean) N: 0–700 m S: 0–1000 m	II. Supramediterranean N: 700–1000 m S: 1000–1300 m	III. Montane N: 1000–1600 m S: 1300–1800 m	IV. Subalpine and Oromediterranean N: 1600–2100 m S: 1800–2200 m	V. Alpine N: 2100–2700 m S: 2200–2700 m
Scolopendromorpha							
13. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *anomalans* Newport, 1844 (?)	-	?	[1]/-	-	[1]/-	-	-
14. *C.* (*C.*) *hortensis* (Donovan, 1810)	-	+	[1]/2	-	-	-	-
15. *C.* (*C.*) *trisulcatus* Brölemann, 1902	+	+	[2]/5	[-]/2	-	-	-
16. *Scolopendra oraniensis* Lucas, 1846	+	+	[5]/2	[1]/-	-	-	-
Geophilomorpha							
17. *Himantarium gabrielis* (Linnaeus, 1767)	+	+	[2]/-	-	-	-	-
18. *Stigmatogaster gracilis* (Meinert, 1870)	+	+	[4]/9	-	[2]/-	-	-
19. *Dignathodon microcephalus* (Lucas, 1846)	+	+	[5]/2	-	-	-	-
20. *Henia* (*Meinertia*) *bicarinata* (Meinert, 1870)	+	+	[1]/1	-	[1]/-	-	-
21. *H.* (*Pseudochaetechelyne*) *brevis* (Silvestri, 1896)	+	+	[-]/1	-	[-]/1	-	-
22. *H.* (*Chaetechelyne*) *montana* (Meinert, 1870) (?)	-	?	-	-	[1]/-	-	-
23. *H.* (*C.*) *vesuviana* (Newport, 1845)	+	+	[5]/5	[1]/1	[2]/1	-	-
24. *Schendyla incubationum* Verhoeff, 1943	+	+	[-]/2	[-]/1	[1]/1	-	-
25. *S. vizzavonae* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	+	+	-	[1]/3	[4]/5	-	[-]/1
26. *Eurygeophilus pinguis* (Brölemann, 1898)	-	+	-	-	[1]/-	-	-

	Corse-du-Sud, 2A	Haute-Corse, 2B	Vegetation belts				
			I. Mesomediterranean (including Thermo-mediterranean) N: 0–700 m S: 0–1000 m	II. Supramediterranean N: 700–1000 m S: 1000–1300 m	III. Montane N: 1000–1600 m S: 1300–1800 m	IV. Subalpine and Oromediterranean N: 1600–2100 m S: 1800–2200 m	V. Alpine N: 2100–2700 m S: 2200–2700 m
27. *Geophilus carpophagus* Leach, 1815 *s.l.*	+	+	-	[1]/2	[1]/5	[1]/-	-
28. *G. gavoyi* Chalande, 1910	+	+	-	[1]/-	[-]/1	-	-
29. *G. joyeuxi* Léger & Duboscq, 1903	+	+	[1]/-	[-]/1	[1]/-	-	-
30. *G. litorivagus* Verhoeff, 1943	-	+	[1]/-	-	-	-	-
31. *Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C. L. Koch, 1835)	+	+	[3]/1	-	-	-	-
32. *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina* (Attems, 1903)	+	+	[4]/2	-	-	-	-
33. *Tuoba poseidonis* (Verhoeff, 1901)	-	+	[1]/-	-	-	-	-
Total n. of species	21	31	25	16	15	5	2

Centralasiatic-European, 3.4%, 1 species: *Cryptops hortensis*; W-Palaearctic, 3.4%, 1 species: *Pachymerium ferrugineum*).

Eight species are endemic to Corsica (*Lithobius aidonensis*, *L. brandensis*, *L. cherpinedensis*, *L. raffaldii*, *L. remyi*, *Schendyla incubationum*, *S. vizzavonae*, *Geophilus litorivagus*). Their affinities are still poorly known. For *L. cherpinedensis*, relationships with the western European cave *Lithobius* species, chiefly *L.* (*L.*) *anophtalmus* Matic, 1957 from northern Spain (Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya provinces), has been supposed (Iorio 2010b). *L. aidonensis* belongs to the *L. turritanus* group, which includes species mostly spread across the western part of the Mediterranean basin (Zapparoli 2009). Although the identity of some of these taxa (e.g., *G. litorivagus*) needs to be reassessed, strictly Corsican endemic species represent the 27.6 % of the centipede fauna of the island. This figure is higher than that of Sardinia (cf. Zapparoli 2009), where 22% of species are strictly Sardinian endemics.

No Sardinia-Corsican endemics are known to date, although *L. aidonensis* seems to belong to the same group of species as the Sardinian endemic *L. turritanus* (Zapparoli 2009).

In comparison with Sardinia, the zoogeographic spectrum of the centipede fauna of Corsica is essentially the same. The Mediterranean main chorotype class prevails in both islands. This component takes up nearly a third of the centipede fauna in each island. It is lower in Corsica than in Sardinia. Only Mediterranean *s.str.* and W-Mediterranean chorotypes are represented among this pattern of distribution; the former dominates in Corsica, the second in Sardinia.

European *s.l.* chorotype (including European *s.str.*, Centraleuropean, S-European, W-European chorotypes) is largely represented too, both in Corsica and in Sardinia. The species related to this pattern of distribution are nearly a quarter of the centipede fauna in both islands. The European component has however lower importance and is less heterogeneous in Corsica (7 species) than in Sardinia (12 species), where the S-European chorotype is the most conspicuous (more than 10%).

The Holoarctic component (including W-Palaearctic, Sibero-European, Centralasiatic-European, Centralasiatic-Mediterranean) forms an insignificant share of the Sardinian and Corsican centipede faunas where it does not exceed 10%.

The number of endemics is approximately the same in the two islands, 8 and 11 in Corsica and Sardinia respectively.

Habitat preferences

Few and scattered records are available for the ecology and habitat preferences of the Corsican centipedes and for some species (e.g., *Lithobius remyi*, *Geophilus gavoyi*) they are virtually absent. Tables 3 and 4 summarise all available records in a concise form. There the species and chorotypes are listed according to their distribution in the Corsican vegetation belts (see Gamisans 1999, Reille et al. 1997).

Table 4. The centipede fauna of Corsica: chorological spectrum according to vegetation belts (uncertain records are not included, see text); N = number of species; see Table 3 for vegetation belts key.

Class of chorotypes and endemic elements (N–%)	Chorotypes (N–%)	Vegetation belts									
		I		II		III		IV		V	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chorotypes of species widely distributed in the Holarctic Region (3–10.3%)											
	Centralasiatic-European (1–3.4%)	1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Centralasiatic-Mediterranean (1–3.4%)	1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	W-Palaearctic (1–3.4%)	1	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chorotypes of species widely distributed in Europe (7–24.1%)											
	European (1–3.4%)	-	-	-	-	1	7.1	-	-	-	-
	Centraleuropean (2–6.9%)	2	8.3	1	6.7	1	7.1	1	25.0	1	50.0
	S-European (2–6.9%)	2	8.3	1	6.7	2	14.3	1	25.0	-	-
	W-European (2–6.9%)	-	-	1	6.7	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	16.6	4	20.0	7	42.8	3	50.0	1	50.0
Chorotypes of species widely distributed in the Mediterranean area (11–37.9%)											
	Mediterranean (6–20.7%)	6	25.0	1	6.7	2	14.3	-	-	-	-
	W-Mediterranean (5–17.2%)	5	20.8	6	40.0	4	28.6	1	25.0	-	-
	Total	11	45.8	7	46.7	6	42.8	1	25.0	-	-
Endemic elements (8–27.6%)											
	Corsican (8–27.6%)	6	25.0	5	33.3	2	14.3	1	25.0	1	50.0
	Total (29–100%)	24	100	15	100	14	100	4	100	2	100

The number of species decreases from the lower Mediterranean belts - i.e., Mesomediterranean (including Thermomediterranean) and Supramediterranean belts - with 25 and 16 species respectively, towards the Montane, Sub-alpine and Alpine belts, with 15, 5 and 2 species respectively. This result could be considered as representative for the altitudinal preferences of the species but it is influenced also by uneven sampling effort which is probably greatest in the most accessible sites of the lower belts compared with those at a greater elevation.

Species with Mediterranean *s.l.* distribution pattern occur in the Mesomediterranean (including Thermomediterranean) (45.8%), Supramediterranean (46.7%) and Montane belts (42.8%), rarely they reach up to Oromediterranean belt, where only *E. nudicornis* is so far known. Species with European *s.l.* distribution pattern have been recorded in the Montane, Oromediterranean and Alpine belts (42.8–50.0%). Species with a Holoarctic distribution pattern have been recorded only in the Mesomediterranean (including Thermomediterranean) belt.

About one third of the centipede fauna of Corsica is represented by species showing preferences for and living in forest habitats. Depending on temperature preferences they may be further subdivided in three groups: i) species mostly related to thermophilous woodlands (e.g., *Lithobius aidonensis*, *L. blanchardi*, *Henia vesuviana*, *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina*); ii) species mostly related to mesophilous woodlands (e.g., *Lithobius pilicornis*, *Schendyla vizzavonae*, *Eurygeophilus pinguis*); iii) species related to a wider range of forest types, both mesophilous and thermophilous (e.g., *Lithobius castaneus*, *Cryptops hortensis*, *Henia brevis*, *Geophilus joyeuxi*), to this group probably also belong

the species identified here as *Geophilus carpophagus s.l.* The relative number of species inhabiting open or semi-open thermophilous Mediterranean habitats, such as garrigues and low maquis is lower (e.g., *Scutigera coleoptrata*, *Cryptops trisulcatus*, *Scolopendra oraniensis*, *Dignathodon microcephalus*), some of these are also recorded in thermophilous woodland habitats. *Eupolybothrus nudicornis*, *Lithobius lapidicola*, *Himantarium gabrielis*, *Stigmatogaster gracilis*, *Pachymerium ferrugineum* seem to be able to exploit a wider range of environmental conditions, colonizing both forest and open habitats.

Nine species are known from caves and two of them seem exclusive to the subterranean environment (*Lithobius raffaldii*, eutroglophilic; *L. cherpinedensis*, troglobitic). To the latter group may also be added *L. brandensis*, although its morphology is still poorly known.

The geophilomorphs *Pachymerium ferrugineum* and *Tuoba poseidonis* have been recorded from the sea shore (e.g., under stranded *Posidonia*), the latter exclusively.

A synthesis of our present knowledge of the qualitative composition of the centipede assemblages in epigeic habitats of Corsica is presented below. The analysis is based on selected data recorded directly by the authors or other collectors from 1974 to 2004 (see the list above); five habitats and 11 sites are taken into consideration in all. This set of data should be seen as a preliminary basis for a more detailed analysis. Habitats are listed according to elevation. The number of sites and the total number of species recorded is given for each habitat; the number and list of species for each site are also given.

Low maquis habitats (2 sites, 5 species):

Haute-Corse, Macinaggio, Route du Douanier, 30 m: 4 species, *Scutigera coleoptrata*, *Eupolybothrus nudicornis*, *Cryptops trisulcatus*, *Scolopendra oraniensis*.

Corse-du-Sud, Porto, between Col de la Croix and Plage de Tuara, 200–250 m: 3 species, *E. nudicornis*, *Lithobius lapidicola*, *C. trisulcatus*.

Quercus ilex woods (1 site, 6 species):

Haute-Corse, Cap Corse, Col St. Lucia, Tour de Seneca, 450 m: 6 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. lapidicola*, *C. hortensis*, *C. trisulcatus*, *Henia vesuviana*, *Stenotaenia* sp. cf. *sorrentina*.

Pinus larico woods (3 sites, 8 species):

Corse-du-Sud, Evisa, falls of Aitone, 900 m: 5 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. castaneus*, *L. lapidicola*, *Schendyla vizzavonae*, *Geophilus joyeuxi*.

Haute-Corse, Corte, Restonica Valley, 950–1000 m: 4 species, *L. castaneus*, *H. vesuviana*, *S. vizzavonae*, *G. carpophagus s.l.*

Haute-Corse, Corte, Restonica Valley, 1080 m: 4 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. blanchardi*, *L. lapidicola*, *S. vizzavonae*.

Fagus sylvatica woods (3 sites, 7 species):

Haute-Corse, Vizzavona, 1100 m: 1 species, *L. pilicornis*.

Haute-Corse, Corte, Col de Vizzavona, 1160–1480 m: 4 species, *H. vesuviana*, *S. incubationum*, *S. vizzavonae*, *G. carpophagus s.l.*

Haute-Corse, Vizzavona, 1600 m: 5 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. castaneus*, *L. pilicornis*, *H. vesuviana*, *S. incubationum*.
Montane hygrophilous meadows (2 sites, 5 species):
Haute-Corse, Haute-Asco, near Mount Cinto, ca 1600 m: 4 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. lapidicola*, *Stigmatogaster gracilis*, *Schendyla vizzavonae*.
Haute-Corse, Corte, Lac de Melo, 1711 m, around the lake: 3 species, *E. nudicornis*, *L. lapidicola*, *G. carpophagus s.l.*

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Barbara Knoflach, Institute of Ecology, University of Innsbruck, and Verena Stagl, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria, for enabling one of us (MZ) to examine the collection of the late Konrad Thaler. Also thanks to Henrik Enghoff, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, and to Jean-Jacques Geoffroy, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, for the loan of unidentified specimens from the island to MZ and EI respectively. We are also grateful to Roberto Argano, Augusto Vigna Taglianti, Department of Biology and Biotechnologies "C. Darwin", Università degli Studi di Roma "Sapienza", Italy; Jean-Michel Lemaire, Jean Raffaldi, Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Nice, France; Valerio Sbordoni, Department of Biology, Università degli Studi di Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy; Luca Fancello, Cagliari, Italy, for providing us with material from Corsica. We would like to thank Tony Barber, Ivybridge, Devon, UK, for the suggestions and the linguistic revision of the manuscript. Pavel Stoev, National Museum of Natural History, Lyubomir Penev, Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Sofia, Bulgaria, and Henrik Enghoff kindly assisted the publication of this paper.

References

Akkari N, Stoev P, Lewis JGE (2008) The scolopendromorph centipedes (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha) of Tunisia: taxonomy, distribution and habitats. Zookeys 3: 77–102. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.3.5

Andersson G, Djursvoll P, Scheller U (2008) Katalog över Nordens mångfotingar. Entomologisk Tidskrift 129 (3): 173–190.

Attems CG (1929) Geophilomorpha. Das Tierreich, 52. W. de Gruyter and Co., Berlin and Leipzig, XXIII + 388 pp.

Attems CG (1930) Scolopendromorpha. Das Tierreich, 54. W. de Gruyter and Co., Berlin and Leipzig, XIX + 308 pp.

Attems CG (1947) Neue Geophilomorpha des Wiener Museums. Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien 55: 50–149. http://www.landesmuseum.at/pdf_frei_remote/ANNA_55_0050-0149.pdf

Attems CG (1949) Die Myriopodenfauna der Ostalpen. Sitzungsberichte der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klassen, Abteilung I 158: 79–153.

Balbiano D'Aramengo C, Casale A, Lana E, Villa G (2004) Dizionario Italiano di Speleologia. AGSP ONLUS, La Grafica Nuova, Torino, 273 pp.

Barber AD (1985) Distribution patterns in British Chilopoda. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde 55: 16–24.

Barber AD (2008) Key to the identification of British centipedes. Field Studies Council Publications, Shrewsbury, UK, 96 pp.

Barber AD (2009) Centipedes. In: Crothers JH, Hayward PJ (Eds) Synopses of the British Fauna (New Series), n. 58. The Linnean Society of London, 1–228.

Berg MP, Soesbergen M, Tempelman D, Wijnhoven H (2008) Verspreidingsatlas Nederlandse landpissebedden, duizendpoten en miljoenpoten (Isopoda, Chilopoda, Diplopoda). EIS-Nederland, Leiden & Vrije Universiteit-Afdeling Dierecologie, Amsterdam, 192 pp.

Bonato L, Barber A, Minelli A (2006) The European centipedes hitherto referred to *Eurygeophilus*, *Mesogeophilus*, and *Chalandea* (Chilopoda, Geophilomorpha), taxonomy, distribution, and geographical variation in segment number. Journal of Natural History 40: 415–438. doi: 10.1080/00222930600661839

Bonato L, Edgecombe GD, Lewis JGE, Minelli A, Pereira LA, Shelley RM, Zapparoli M (2010) A common terminology for the external anatomy of centipedes (Chilopoda). ZooKeys 69: 17–51. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.69.737

Bonato L, Iorio E, Minelli A (2011) The centipede genus *Clinopodes* C. L. Koch, 1847 (Chilopoda, Geophilomorpha, Geophilidae): reassessment of species diversity and distribution, with a new species from the Maritime Alps (France). Zoosystema 33 (2): 175–205. doi: 10.5252/z2011n2a3

Bonato L, Minelli A (2008) *Stenotaenia* Koch, 1847: a hitherto unrecognized lineage of western Palaearctic centipedes with unusual diversity in body size and segment number (Chilopoda: Geophilidae). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 153: 253–286. doi: 10.1111/j.1096-3642.2008.00394.x

Bonato L, Minelli A (2011) *Geophilus arenarius*, a long-misunderstood species in the still unresolved *carpophagus* species-complex (Chilopoda: Geophilidae). Zootaxa 3114: 40–49.

Bonato L, Minelli A (2009) Geophilomorph centipedes in the Mediterranean region: revisiting taxonomy opens new evolutionary vistas. Soil Organisms 81: 489–503. http://www.senckenberg.de/files/content/forschung/publikationen/soilorganisms/volume_81_3/18_bonato.pdf

Bonato L, Minelli A, Spungis V (2005) Geophilomorph centipedes of Latvia (Chilopoda, Geophilomorpha). Latvijas Entomologs 42: 5–17. http://leb.daba.lv/42-bo1.pdf

Brölemann HW (1921) Liste des Myriapodes signalés dans le Nord de l'Afrique. Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Naturelles et Physiques du Maroc 1: 99–110.

Brölemann HW (1926) Les Myriapodes. In: Histoire du peuplement de la Corse. Mémoires de la Société de Biogéographie 1: 229–236.

Brölemann HW (1930) Elements d'une Faune des Myriapodes de France. Chilopodes. Faune de France, 25. Lechevalier, Paris, XX + 405 pp. http://www.faunedefrance.org/bibliotheque/docs/H.W.BROLEMANN(FdeFr25)Myriapodes-Chilopodes.pdf

Brölemann HW (1932) Tableaux de détermination des Chilopodes signalés en Afrique du Nord. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle d'Algier 23: 31–64.

Brölemann HW, Ribaut H (1912) Essai d'une monographie des Schendylina (Myriapodes, Géophilomorphes). Nouvelles Archives du Museum d' histoire naturelle (5), 4 (1): 53–183.

Dányi L (2005) Zur Chilopoden-Fauna des Mecsek-Gebirges in Südwest-Ungarn. Schubartiana 1: 17–27.

Demange J-M (1981) Les Mille-pattes Myriapodes. Généralités, Morphologie, Ecologie, Ethologie. Détermination des Espèces de France. Editions Boubée, Paris, 281 pp.

Eason EH (1964) Centipedes of the British Isles. Warne & Co., London, X + 294 pp.

Eason EH (1974) The type specimens and identity of the species described in the genus *Lithobius* by F. Meinert and now preserved in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen University (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 55: 1–52. doi: 10.1111/j.1096-3642.1974.tb01584.x

Eason EH (1982) A review of the north-west European species of Lithobiomorpha with a revised key to their identification. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 74: 9–33. doi: 10.1111/j.1096-3642.1982.tb01139.x

Foddai D, Minelli A, Zapparoli M (1996) I chilopodi delle isole circumsarde nel contesto del popolamento insulare dell'area tirrenica s.l. Biogeographia, Lavori della Società Italiana di Biogeografia (n.s.) 18 [1995]: 357–376.

Gamisans J (1999) La végétation de la Corse. Édisud, Aix-en-Provence, 391 pp.

Geoffroy J-J, Iorio E (2009) The French centipede fauna (Chilopoda): updated checklist and distribution in mainland France, Corsica and Monaco. Soil Organisms 81: 671–694. http://www.senckenberg.de/files/content/forschung/publikationen/soilorganisms/volume_81_3/29_geoffroy.pdf

Iorio E (2004a) A propos de quelques Chilopodes collectés en Haute-Corse (Myriapoda). Bulletin de Phyllie 21: 31–33.

Iorio E (2004b) Contribution à la connaissance des Chilopodes des régions Centre, Île-de-France et Poitou-Charentes (Myriapoda). Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Bordeaux 32 (4): 235–255.

Iorio E (2006) La faune des Chilopodes du Massif Armoricain: biologie, liste préliminaire et détermination des espèces (Chilopoda). Mémoires de la Société linnéenne de Bordeaux 7: 1–73.

Iorio E (2008) Contribution à l'étude des chilopodes (Chilopoda) des Alpes-Maritimes, incluant une clé d'identification des lithobiomorphes Lithobiidae de Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Bulletin de la Societé linnéenne de Provence 59: 127–190. http://slprovence.olympe-network.com/telechargements/IORIO-2008_Chilopodes-Alpes-Maritimes-et%20clef-Lithobiidae-PACA.pdf

Iorio E (2009) Une nouvelle espèce troglobie du genre *Lithobius* (s. str.) Leach, 1814 (Chilopoda, Lithobiomorpha, Lithobiidae). Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Bordeaux 144 (N.S.), 37 (1): 113–121.

Iorio E (2010a) Description d'une nouvelle sous-espèce de *Cryptops umbricus* Verhoeff, 1931 (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, Cryptopidae). Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Bordeaux 144 (N.S.), 37 (4): 471–481.

Iorio E (2010b) Les Lithobies et genres voisins de France (Chilopoda, Lithobiomorpha). Revue de l'Association Roussillonnaise d'Entomologie, suppl. au tome XIX, 104 pp.

Iorio E, Berg MP (2007) Première contribution à l'étude des chilopodes (Chilopoda) de Provence et description d'une nouvelle sous-espèce. Bulletin de la Societé linnéenne de Provence 58: 21–36. http://www.falw.vu.nl/nl/Images/21_tcm19-29546.pdf

Iorio E, Geoffroy J-J (2006) Contribution à la connaissance de *Scolopendra oraniensis* H. Lucas, 1846 (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, Scolopendridae). Le Bulletin d'Arthropoda 27: 48–51. http://sites.estvideo.net/sae/Documents%20PDF/IORIO_et_GEOFFROY_2006_Scolopendra_oraniensis.pdf

Iorio E, Geoffroy J-J (2007a) Répartition géographique de *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linné, 1758) en France (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha: Scutigeridae). Le Bulletin d'Arthropoda 30: 48–59. http://sites.estvideo.net/sae/Documents%20PDF/IORIO_%26_GEOFFROY_(2007)_-_Scutigera.pdf

Iorio E, Geoffroy J-J (2007b) Diagnose et répartition de trois espèces de *Cryptops* en France (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, Cryptopidae). Le Bulletin d'Arthropoda 32: 26–38.

Iorio E, Geoffroy J-J (2008) Les scolopendromorphes de France (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha): identification et distribution géographique des espèces. Riviéra scientifique 91: 73–90.

Jeannel R (1926) Faune cavernicole de la France. Avec une étude des conditions d'existence dans le milieu souterrain. Lechevalier, Paris, 334 pp.

Jeekel CAW (1967) On two Italian *Lithobius* species described by Silvestri, with taxonomic notes on the genus *Eupolybothrus* Verhoeff (Chilopoda, Lithobiida). Beaufortia 175: 165–175.

Jeekel CAW (1977) Voorlopige atlas van de verspreidingder Nederlandese duizendpoten (Chilopoda). Verslagen en Technische Gegevens Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie (Zoölogisch Museum) Universiteit van Amsterdam 13: 1–55.

Kime RD, Iorio E (2010) Centipedes and Millipedes of Burgundy. Bulletin of the British Myriapod and Isopod Group 24: 16–31.

Kos I (1992) A review of the taxonomic, geographical distribution and ecology of the centipedes of Yugoslavia. Berichte des Naturwissenschaftlich-Medizinischen Vereins in Innsbruck, Supplementum 10: 353–360. http://www.landesmuseum.at/pdf_frei_remote/BERI_S10_0353-0360.pdf

Kraepelin K (1903) Revision der Scolopendriden. Mitteilungen aus dem Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg 20: 1–276.

Lawrence RF (1960) Myriapodes Chilopodes. Faune de Madagascar, 12. Publications de l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique, Tananarive-Tsimbazaza, 123 pp.

Léger L, Duboscq O (1903) Recherches sur les Myriapodes de Corse et leurs parasites. Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale (4) 1: 307–358.

Lewis JGE (1985) Possible species isolation mechanisms in some scolopendrid centipedes (Chilopoda: Scolopendridae). Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde 55: 125–130.

Lindner EN (2007) Einige Anmerkungen zum Vorkommen von *Stigmatogaster subterraneus* (Shaw, 1789) und *Henia vesuviana* (Newport, 1845) (Chilopoda: Geophilidae) in Deutschland sowie Überblick über deren Verbreitung in Europa. Schubartiana 2: 49–56.

Lock K (2000) Checklist of the Belgian centipedes (Myriapoda Chilopoda). Bulletin Société royale belge d'Entomologie / Koninklijke Beligische Vereniging vor Entomologie 136: 87–90.

Lock K (2010) Updated checklist of the Belgian centipedes (Chilopoda). Faunistic Entomology 62 (1): 35–39. http://popups.ulg.ac.be/NFG/docannexe.php?id=1247

Machado A (1952) Miriápodes de Portugal. Premiera parte: Quilópodes. Publicações do Instituto de Zoologia "Dr. A. Nobre", Faculdade de Ciências do Porto 43: 1–171.

Manfredi P (1956) Miriapodi cavernicoli della Corsica (Raccolti dal prof. Rémy). In: Vandel A (Ed) Actes du 1er Congrès International de Spéléologie, Paris, III - Biologie. CNRS/ MNHN, Paris: 289–294.

Massa B, Schenk H (1983) Similarità tra le avifaune della Sicilia, Sardegna e Corsica. Lavori della Società italiana di Bioogeografia (n.s.) 8 (1980): 757–799.

Matic Z (1966) Clasa Chilopoda, Subclasa Anamorpha. Fauna Republicii Socialiste Romania. 6 (1). Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania, Bucureşti, 272 pp.

Michelin (2002) Corse-du-Sud, Haute-Corse. Carte Routière et Touristique, 345 Local. 1: 150.000. Michelin Édition de Voyages Paris, 1 map.

Minelli A (1978) Zur Taxonomie und Chorologie der Chilopoden Italiens: Entwurf einer Monographie. Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg N.F. 21–22: 149–159.

Minelli A (1982) Contributo alla revisione dei Chilopodi Geofilomorfi finora riferiti ai generi *Henia* e *Chaetechelyne* (Chilopoda Geophilomorpha). Memorie della Società entomologica italiana 60 [1981]: 253–268.

Minelli A (Ed) (2006) A World Catalogue of Centipedes (Chilopoda). http: //chilobase.bio.unipd.it/docs/chilobase.php [accessed May 2011]

Minelli A, Iovane E (1987) Habitat preferences and taxocenoses of Italian centipedes (Chilopoda). Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia 37 [1986]: 7–34.

Negrea S (2006) A Catalogue to the Lithobiida, Scutigerida and Scolopendrida species (Myriapoda: Chilopoda) of Romania. Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle "Grigore Antipa" 49: 93–118.

Pocock RI (1894) Myriopoda. In: Scharff RF, Einige Bemerkungen über eine Reise in Corsica. Bericht über die Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesllschaft in Frankfurt am Main (1894): 164–165.

Porco D, Stoev P, Zapparoli M, Simaiakis S, Akkari N, Edgecombe G (2011) DNA barcoding of Chilopoda: preliminary report on cryptic diversity cases in the genus *Eupolybothrus* Verhoeff, 1907 (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae). Proceedings of the 15th International Congress of Myriapodology, Brisbane, Australia, 18–22 July 2011: 46.

Purger JJ, Farkas S, Dányi L (2007) Colonisation of post-mining recultivated area by terrestrial isopods (Isopoda: Oniscoidea) and centipedes (Chilopoda) in Hungary. Applied Ecology and Environmental Research 5: 87–92. http://www.ecology.kee.hu/pdf/0501_087092.pdf

Reille M, Gamisans J, De Beaulieu J-L, Andrieu V (1997) The late-glacial at Lac de Creno (Corsica, France): a key site in the western Mediterranean basin. New Phytologist 135: 547–559. doi: 10.1046/j.1469-8137.1999.00343.x, doi: 10.1046/j.1469-8137.1997.00683.x

Rémy P (1940a) Contribution à la faune des Myriapodes de Corse. Bulletin de la Societé de Zoologie de France 65: 351–373.

Rémy P (1940b) Nouvelle contribution à la faune des Myriapodes de Corse. Memoirés du Museum National d'Histoire naturelle 21: 117–152.

Rémy P (1950) Grottes de Corse. Annales de Spéléologie 5: 1–47.

Rémy P, Hoffman J (1959) Faune des Myriapodes du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Archives de la Section des Sciences de l'Institut Grand-Ducal, Nouvelle Série, Luxembourg 26: 199–236.

Scharff RF (1894) Einige Bemerkungen über eine Reise in Corsica. Bericht über die Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesllschaft in Frankfurt am Main (1894): 153–167.

Simaiakis S, Mylonas M (2008) The *Scolopendra* species (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Scolopendridae) of Greece (E-Mediterranean): a theoretical approach on the effect of geography and palaeogeography on their distribution. Zootaxa 1792: 39–53.

Spelda J (1991) Zur Faunistik und Systematik der Tausendfüßler (Myriapoda) Südwestdeutschlands. Jahreshefte der Gesellschaft für Naturkunde in Württemberg 146: 211–232.

Spelda J (1999) Die Hundert- und Tausendfüßerfauna zweier Naturwaldreservate in Hessen (Myriapoda, Chilopoda, Diplopoda). Carolinea 57: 101–110.

Spelda J (2005) Improvements in the knowledge of the myriapod fauna of southern Germany between 1988 and 2005 (Myriapoda: Chilopoda, Diplopoda, Pauropoda, Symphyla). Peckiana 4: 101–129.

Stoev P (1997) A check-list of the centipedes of the Balkan peninsula with some taxonomic notes and a complete bibliography (Chilopoda). Entomologica scandinavica, Supplement 51: 87–105.

Stoev P, Akkari N, Zapparoli M, Porco D, Enghoff H, Edgecombe GD, Georgiev T, Penev L (2010) The centipede genus *Eupolybothrus* Verhoeff, 1907 (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae) in North Africa, a cybertaxonomic revision, with a key to all species in the genus and the first use of DNA barcoding for the group. ZooKeys 50: 29–77. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.50.504

Stoev P, Geoffroy J-J (2004) An annotated catalogue of the scutigeromorph centipedes in the collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France) (Chilopoda: Scutigeromorpha). Zootaxa 635: 1–12.

Tajovský K (2001) Centipedes (Chilopoda) of the Czech Republic. Myriapodologica Czecho-Slovaka 1: 39–48.

Tuf IH, Laška V (2005) Present knowledge on centipedes in the Czech Republic - a zoogeographical analysis and bibliography 1820–2003. Peckiana 4: 143–161. http://www.senkkenberg.de/files/content/forschung/publikationen/peckania/volume_2005/11_tuf.pdf

Verhoeff KW (1925a) Supplement zur Systematik und geographische Verbreitung. 11 Heft (100 Lief). In: Bronn HG (Ed) 1902–1925 - Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs. Gliederfussler: Arthropoda. Klasse Chilopoda. 5, 2. Akademische Verlagsgeselleshaft n. b. H., Leipzig, VII + 725 pp.+ 30 pls [pp. 539–666].

Verhoeff KW (1925b) Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Steinläufer, Lithobiiden. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 91: 124–158 + 2 pls.

Verhoeff KW (1926) Myriapoda. In: Arvà W (Ed) Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Land- und Sufwasser fauna Korsikas. I. Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin 12: 270–271.

Verhoeff KW (1943) Uber Chilopoden der Insel Korsika. Zoologischer Anzeiger 143 (1): 1–20.

Vigna Taglianti A, Audisio PA, Belfiore C, Biondi M, Bologna MA, Carpaneto GM, De Biase A, De Felici S, Piattella E, Racheli T, Zapparoli M, Zoia S (1993) Riflessioni di gruppo sui corotipi fondamentali della fauna W-paleartica ed in particolare italiana. Biogeographia, Lavori della Società Italiana di Biogeografia (n. s.) 16: 159–179.

Vigna Taglianti A, Audisio PA, Biondi M, Bologna MA, Carpaneto GM, De Biase A, Fattorini S, Piattella E, Sindaco R, Venchi A, Zapparoli M (1999) A proposal for a chorotype classification of the Near East fauna, in the framework of the Western Palearctic region. Biogeographia, Lavori della Società Italiana di Biogeografia (n.s.) 20: 31–59.

Voigtländer K (2005) Habitat preferences of selected Central European centipedes. Peckiana 4: 163–179. http://www.senckenberg.de/files/content/forschung/publikationen/peckania/volume_2005/12_voigtlander.pdf

Würmli M (1972) Myriapoda, Chilopoda. Catalogus Faunae Austriae, 11a. Springer Verlag, Wien, 1–16.

Würmli M (1980) Statistische Untersuchungen zur Systematik und post-embryonalen Entwicklung der *Scolopendra canidens*-Gruppe (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Scolopendridae). Sitzungberichte, Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse Abt. 1, 189: 315–353.

Zapparoli M (1993) Chilopodi dell'Italia nord-occidentale. Rivista Piemontese di Storia naturale 14: 97–127.

Zapparoli M (2002) A Catalogue of the Centipedes from Greece (Chilopoda). Fragmenta Entomologica 34: 1–146. http://serverbau.bio.uniroma1.it/web/html/fragmenta/vol2002/2002p1.pdf

Zapparoli M (2006) A catalogue of the centipedes (Chilopoda) of Central Apennines (Italy). Bollettino del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Botanica Zoologia 30: 165–273. http://www.comune.verona.it/museostorianaturale/bollettini/botanica%20e%20zoologia/11%20Volume%20Botanica%20165-274.pdf

Zapparoli M (2009) An annotated catalogue of the epigeic and cave centipedes (Chilopoda) of Sardinia. Zootaxa 2318: 56–168. http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/2009/f/zt02318p168.pdf

Zapparoli M (2011) New records and remarks on the centipede fauna of endogean habitats of Sardinia (Chilopoda). In: Nardi G, Whitmore D, Bardiani M, Birtele D, Mason F, Spada L, Cerretti P (Eds) Biodiversity of Marganai and Montimannu (Sardinia). Research in the framework of the ICP Forests network. Conservazione Habitat Invertebrati, Cierre Edizioni, Sommacampagna, Verona 5: 223–242. http://93.62.210.78/download/sardegna/PAG_223-242.pdf

Zapparoli M, Minelli A (2005) Chilopoda. In: Ruffo S, Stoch F (Eds) Checklist e distribuzione della fauna italiana. Memorie del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, 2ª serie, Sezione Scienze della Vita, 16: 123–125 + CDrom

Zapparoli M, Minelli A (2006) Chilopoda. In: Ruffo S, Stoch F (Eds) Checklist and distribution of the Italian fauna. Memorie del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, 2ª serie, Sezione Scienze della Vita, 17: 123–125 + CDrom